FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 158

14 August 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

SALT Opponents Get No Support From First Round of Debate [Korionov in PRAVDA 11 Aug] AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Krasin Discusses Interconnectedness of Democracy, Revolution [NOVOYE VREMYA No 31] BB 1

Journal Comments on CEMA Relations With Southeast Asia [ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY] BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Demchenko Examines Arms Curbs, U.S. Global Policies, Mideast [PRAVDA 12 Aug] CC 1

International Political Science Congress Opens CC 5

Shakhnazarov Remarks CC 5

Conference Opening CC 5

Brezhnev's Greetings CC 6

Fedoseyev Address CC 7

Committee Debates CC 7

Arbatov Address CC 8

Environmental Protection Issue CC 8

Imperialist Strategy To Undermine Nonalined Movement Noted CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Views on U.S.-PRC Ties as PRC-USSR Talks Approach [Glabinski] A 1

CHINA

PRC's Hypocritical Stance Toward Nonalined Attacked [Petrov in PRAVDA 11 Aug] B 1

Anniversary of 1919 Appeal on Relations With China Marked B 4

PRC Foreign Trade Delegation Ends Visit to Moscow B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Journal Recalls Japanese Defeat in Mongolia in 1939 [ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY] C 1

C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan's Amin Addresses Finance Ministry Workers D 1

Muslim Clergy Voices Support for Afghan Government [PRAVDA 11 Aug] D 1

Changes in Pakistan Viewed on Anniversary of Independence [(Trusvin)] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S., PRC Represent Threat to Southeast Asia, Not USSR [Baratov] E 1
KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Carries Article by SRV Youth Leader [25 Jul] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Brezhnev-Gierek Crimea Meeting Cited [PRAVDA 8 Aug] F 1
Polish Delegation Talks with Belorussia's Masherov, Aksenov [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 18 Jul] F 1
Officials Visit Polish Exhibit [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 26 Jul] F 3
MSZMP's Gaspar on Ties with USSR, World TU Trends [Stolpovskiy in TRUD 7 Aug] F 3
Bulgaria's Todorov Vacations in Armenia [Yerevan KOMMUNIST 4 Aug] F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Yuriy Zhukov Hits 'Unsavory' Soviet Threat Allegations [PRAVDA 10 Aug] G 1
Paper Examines Significance of Northern Europe to NATO [Simonyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Aug] G 2
Preparations for Large NATO Exercises Reported G 5
Paper Views Links with French Computer Firm [Dadyants in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 Jul] G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Observer on Benefits to Iran of Treaty With Soviet Union [Nakaryakov in KOMMUNIST TAKZHIKISTANA 1 Aug] H 1
PRAVDA on Iran's Annulment of Military Agreements With U.S. [11 Aug] H 2
Moscow Reports Coming Into Force of New Press Law in Iran H 3
McGiffert, Cairo Leaders Discuss 'Strategic Plan' H 3
PLO Central Council Meets in Damascus H 4
'Arafat Thanks Brezhnev for Birthday Greetings H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Belyanskiy Comments on UK's Plan for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARRIBEAN

Nicaraguan Revolution Triumphed Over U.S. Imperialism [Tuchnin in IZVESTIYA 5 Aug] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Aliyev Addresses 11 July Baku Conference on VUZ Admissions [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 13 Jul] R 1
Kirilendo, Chernenko, Others at Conference for Media R 4

Kunayev Attends Alma-Ata Meeting of People's Control Workers R 4
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Jul]
Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Announces Two Ministerial Changes R 5
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 31 Jul]
Armenian Cinematography Committee Chairman Appointed R 5
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 31 Jul]
Belorussian Minister on Combatting Bribery R 5
[Zhabitskiy in SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 27 Jul]
Paris Paper Notes Start of Tashkent Trial of Tatar Militant R 5
[Paris L'AURORE 9 Aug]
Georgian Party on Kolkhoz Crime of Embezzlement R 6
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 31 Jul]
Turkmen Paper on Muslim Religious 'Charlatan' R 6
[Atayev in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 28 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Resolutions on Vocational Training, Fuel Conservation S 1
[IZVESTIYA 27 Jul]
PRAVDA on Need for Flexibility in Consumer Goods Production S 3
[Editorial 27 Jul]
IZVESTIYA Editorial on Plans To Improve Planning Mechanism S 4
[31 Jul]
New Industrial Construction Minister Appointed in Azerbaijan S 6
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 14 Jul]
Estonian Finance Minister Replaced With New Appointment S 6
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 15 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Moscow Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 13 August T 1
IZVESTIYA Comments on Latest USSR Grain Harvesting Figures T 1
[IVASHCHENKO, 9 Aug]
Progress of Wheat Harvest in Kazkhstan, RSFSR Reported T 4
Farms Accelerating Harvest Work, Some Delays Cited T 4
[Zabaznyy]
RSFSR Agronomist Discusses Fodder Procurement [Zabaznyy] T 5
Good Grain Yields in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast T 5
Kazakhstan's Kunayev Tours Stockraising Areas T 6
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Jul]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Prepare for Return to Earth U 1
Medical Check Up U 1
Check of Systems U 1
Soviet Engineer Comments on Nuclear Power Safeguards U 1
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 22 Jul]
Specialists Return From Weightlessness Experiments in U.S. U 2

SALT OPPONENTS GET NO SUPPORT FROM FIRST ROUND OF DEBATE

LD131135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "After the First Round"]

[Text] The first round of the discussion of the SALT II question has ended in U.S. Senate committees. Summing up the results, the Washington STAR noted: "The treaty has emerged intact and unharmed from this trial. Its opponents have not succeeded in achieving any substantial support on a single point of their criticism of the treaty's content." This is infuriating the agreement's opponents and they are now frantically seeking new "arguments" and trying to change their tactics.

Forces in the United States interested in continuing the arms race realize that their position is not supported by the majority of Americans. For this reason they turn the facts upside down, persistently asserting that the country's national security can be insured only on the paths of the constant arms race, primarily the nuclear missile arms race. They are trying to persuade Americans that the implementation of the SALT II treaty will weaken U.S. security and leave the United States virtually "defenseless." The attainment of this goal is served by the stoking of the ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat" by every means. Paul Nitze, one of the main preachers of militarism, actually says: It would do the country no harm to be good and truly scared. And they are intimidating it with all their might!

And the results? A statement by the U.S. automobile workers' labor union quotes the following figure: Over the past 30 years because of the arms race U.S. working people have already lost $2 trillion which could have been spent on social needs--an enormous sum. But this course has not brought the United States military supremacy. Nonetheless SALT's opponents are demanding a further increase in military appropriations. Speaking of the consequences of this policy in his speech in the Senate Senator J. Culver noted: "I believe that the greatest threat to our security and our economy would arise as a result of rejection of SALT. We would then have to sharply increase the defense budget and with it the deficit and the pressure of inflation would increase."

The Washington POST wrote recently that if the demand for an annual increase of 5 percent in the Pentagon's budget is accepted this "will mean that in fiscal 1984 defense expenditure will reach a record level of $216.6 billion." Where will this Pentagon greed lead the country? In this connection the newspaper quoted a statement by J. Addabbo, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Defense, who noted: "We already have a full arsenal of missiles. We are investing billions in the creation of the MX missile, the shipyards are already loaded to full capacity building warships which are fully backed up by appropriations. I don't know what will be done with such an enormous amount of additional money."

The polarization of forces over questions of war and peace is intensifying in the United States. Sane Americans are supporting increasingly definitely those whose aim is to end the arms race and prevent a world thermonuclear catastrophe.

KRASIN DISCUSSES INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF DEMOCRACY, REVOLUTION

Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in English No 31, 27 Jul 79 p 18-20 WA

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Krasin: "Social Revolution and Democracy"]

[Text] The 20th century will go down in history as a century of far-reaching revolutionary change. The social upheavals ushered in by the Great October Revolution in Russia are radically changing the very foundations of the life of society and paving the way the world over to a new, communist civilization. Indeed, no economic, political, ideological or cultural problem of any significance can be correctly perceived and resolved except in the context of the main content of our epoch--the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism. This fully applies also to such a fundamental problem of our time as democracy.

Form and Substance

Bourgeois and reformist ideologues, as a rule, regard revolution and democracy as antipodes. They maintain that social revolution destroys the democratic norms of the life of society and lays the groundwork for the establishment of totalitarian, undemocratic regimes. These views, which stem from an abstract, non-class approach to democracy and absolutize some of the features of bourgeois revolutions, are at variance with the objective laws governing the socialist revolution as well as its practical results.

Socialism actually is the fullest embodiment of democracy in its proper sense of government by and for the people. It alone enables the people really to enter the political arena as the architects of new forms of social relations. Consequently, genuine revolution and rule by the people are indivisible.

There is, however, the question of the relation between revolutions and the democratic freedoms, institutions, and forms that have become established within the framework of bourgeois society. This question is central to many of the debates now under way. There are two extreme interpretations of its implications. Left-wing extremists deny that there can be any continuity in the development of democracy in the transition from capitalism to socialism. The opposite extreme ignores the qualitative change in the class content of democracy in the process of the socialist revolution.

It would be absured not to make use in the transition from capitalism to socialism of the political levers and bridgeheads won by the working class and its allies under capitalism. The proletariat and its vanguard, the communist and workers' parties, do not propose to surrender these gains to the bourgeoisie merely because they were won in the conditions of bourgeois democracy.

The founders of Marxism conceded that depending on the changes that take place in the balance between social forces certain links of the bourgeois democratic system can actually begin to work against the bourgeoisie, prompting the latter to seek their abolition. This applies, in particular, to bourgeois legality. Whenever the exploiting class finds its domination in jeopardy, it rejects the rule of law and has recourse to coercion by force of arms. This antidemocratic tendency is most glaringly manifest today in the actions and political postulates of the fascist and neo-fascist elements. Because of this, the present-day working class is the most consistent and active defender of the democratic forms and institutions of bourgeois society against the onslaught of the reactionaries.

The preservation of continuity in the development of democratic forms, institutions, rights and norms of political life in the process of radical social change is today one of the cardinal elements of the strategy of peaceful transition to socialism in the developed capitalist countries. In the present conditions broader opportunities than hitherto are opening for the working class of a number of Western countries to make use of the existing democratic forms in the struggle for socialism. At the same time, while standing for such continuity, the communists always draw a clearcut demarcation line between the form and content of democracy. For however highly developed democratic forms might be under capitalism and whatever the opportunities they offer the working class, it is through them that the bourgeoisie exercises its political domination. In bourgeois society, Lenin wrote, "democracy is always hemmed in by the narrow limits set by capitalist exploitation, and consequently always remains, in effect, a democracy for the minority, only for the propertied classes, only for the rich." For this reason continuity in the development of democracy in no way obscures the fact that the task of the socialist revolution is to change the class content of democracy.

So long as it operates within the bourgeois political system, the working class of the capitalist countries of course has to observe the "rules of the game" accepted in that system, including the norms and procedures of bourgeois democracy. This at times gives rise to the delusion that the entire road to socialism can be traversed in this manner. The fact, however, is that to win, the working class necessarily must cross the Rubicon separating bourgeois democracy from socialist democracy.

Difficult Problem

Why, it may be asked, cannot socialist changes be effected without breaking out of the bounds of the system existing under capitalism?

The point is that the democratic institutions of this system function within the framework of an integrated political superstructure whose content is determined by capitalist property relations and the class antagonisms engendered by these relations. When they enter such a governmental system, the communists, and the democratic forces in general, find themselves in a highly complex, contradictory situation, faced with a difficult problem.

What is in question is this. Being the exponents of the interests of the working class, communists that have entered organs of power in the bourgeois state are called upon, on the one hand, to uphold the class interests of the working people. On the other hand, inside these institutions they have to operate within the confines of a political superstructure functioning in conformity with the logic of the development of the capitalist society which clashes with the interests of the working class and its socialist goals.

Can this state of affairs be changed? In principle it can--but only through revolution, which implies replacing the political superstructure by another and the transfer of power into the hands of the working class and its allies.

It is sometimes said that the people can give expression to their desire for far-reaching social changes also through democratic forms existing under capitalism. For instance, through referendums and elections. But it is precisely here that the trouble lies. The social revolution cannot be effected by universal ballot, however important that method for ascertaining the will of the majority. The social revolution is the culminating point of class struggle. And this struggle has its own objective logic. Sooner or later the interests of the working class and the other sections of the working people come into conflict with the class content of bourgeois democracy and require not merely the broadening of that democracy, but a change in the "rules of the game". [paragraph continues]

And the ruling class too, as has already been pointed out, observes democratic norms and procedures only so long as its political hegemony is not questioned.

Every revolution must be able to defend itself, Lenin said. To this end appropriate measures are bound to be taken and legal restrictions imposed on the counter-revolutionary activity of the reactionaries. As a rule it is precisely this activity that compels the working class to have recourse to retaliatory measures of coercion. Thus the objective logic of the struggle going on between antagonistic classes reveals the total irrelevancy of the disquisitions about some sort of universal democratic forms and procedures allegedly capable of resolving class contradictions by means of the ballot.

The will of the people, of the majority, is expressed through the activity of the masses, and primarily of the working class, which represents the fundamental interests of all working people. Needless to say, elections are a significant factor in ascertaining the mood of the masses and the evolution of their thinking. Yet in the conditions of bourgeois democracy the popular will is expressed not only through elections. It is the task of the political vanguard of the working class, of its party, employing a multiformity of means and working among the various strata of the population, to chart at each stage of development the ways and means by which the popular will can be realized in the given conditions. It would be a poor vanguard indeed, that would be unable to decide, in conformity with the will of the majority, when the time is ripe for the transition from democratic reforms within the framework of the capitalist system to more far-reaching changes and a break with that system.

From Immediate Aims to Final Goals

Peaceful transition to socialism naturally presupposes and includes the achievement of interim objectives and transitional political forms of democracy. "Combined" types and forms of power are also possible. That this is so is evident in particular from the participation of communists in bourgeois democratic governments.

In order not to lose sight of the dividing line between the reformist and the revolutionary approach to the appraisal of the possibilities of peaceful transition, it is essential to distinguish between two types of changes in theory and politics. The first is reforms that can be effected already now in the capitalist society and do not impinge on its basic structure. In their context the possibility exists of "combined types" of power and governments with the participation of the communists. This possibility is opened by the deep rifts that have appeared in the capitalist political set-up which compel the bourgeoisie to seek compromise, to reckon with the strength of the working class. This type of government is of course incapable of leading a country beyond the bounds of capitalism. At best it can result in a variant of state-monopoly development which bars the way to fascism, takes into account to a greater extent than other variants the interests of the working people, and places some curbs on the monopolies.

Another type of democratic change is deep-going anti-monopoly measures affecting the economic and political structure of capitalist society and undermining the foundations of monopoly rule. Changes of this kind cannot be effected through ordinary reforms. They require a radical shift in the balance of social forces. Only such a shift can create the conditions for the emergence of a "combined type" transitional revolutionary democratic government in which the dominant role is played by the working class.

A question that often comes up in the present debates is at what point in the peaceful evolution towards socialism does the alternative power, the power of the working class and of the people in general, emerge. Outside the bounds of the existing bourgeois state system or within it? [paragraph continues]

This, however, is not the crucial question. The important thing is not when, but how this new authority emerges. It can come into being only as the result of a mass movement, of a major shift in the balance of strength, an extraordinary shift associated with a powerful upsurge of the revolutionary movement. Revolution always breaks new ground, gives rise to a new governmental authority, a new political superstructure, making use of the positive democratic forms, institutions and values created earlier and producing new ones, born of the revolutionary initiative of the masses.

The Power of Popular Initiative

Then there is the question of the "breaking up" of the old state machine in the course of the revolution. In this connection some theorists see in the pre-revolutionary Russian state the absolute opposite of the bourgeois state of today, and on this basis seek to revise some of the fundamental principles of the theory of socialist revolution. In tsarist Russia, they say, the state was diametrically opposed to the whole of society, and hence its destruction was an indispensable precondition of the revolution. But in the West today the state allegedly is merging with society and rests on a developed system of social alliances and spiritual and ideological affiliations. And for this reason there is no need to break up the state machinery.

It would unquestionably be a mistake not to see the differences between the kind of autocracy the revolution had to deal with in Russia and the modern bourgeois state. From this difference stems also the dissimilarity of the "frontal attack" strategy of the October Revolution and the strategy employed by West European communist parties of "laying siege" to the bastions of the imperialist system. This difference was pointed to already by Lenin and later by Antonio Gramsci and other prominent leaders of the communist and working-class movement. But to see it as a matter of absolute opposites is to distort the true picture.

For a deeper understanding of the question the original meaning of democracy should be borne in mind. Democracy is government by the people which ensures the merging of the governmental authority with society. Unity of the state and society signifies movement towards such a merger. That such unity did not exist in tsarist Russia is obvious. But neither does it exist in the present-day capitalist world. What distinguishes the present bourgeois state is that it has ramified roots in the class structure, rests on a system of social alliances built by the monopoly bourgeoisie with the help of reformist social policy and the use of the ideological machinery of the state to manipulate the minds of the masses. Such "unity" of state and society is a means for the preservation and consolidation of the power of monopoly capital. At the same time it camouflages the class essence of the state, which remains the political superstructure of the system of capitalist property relations. This is anything but government by the people. Hence the groundlessness of the illusions that the working class can win power only within the framework of bourgeois democratic forms and institutions.

Genuine progress is possible only if action from the top, from positions won by the working class in the power set-up, is combined with action from below. Decisive changes in the system of power are always linked with the democracy of the mass movement.

The degree of democracy is measured primarily by the strength and scale of the mass movement, by the initiative of the masses which underlies genuine democracy. It is the initiative of the masses that can lead to the emergence of a new political superstructure. This new superstructure can take shape also outside the existing system of state power, as happened in Russia where a qualitatively new type of organization--the soviets--emerged. It can come into being also on the basis of democratic institutions functioning within the framework of the bourgeois democratic system. [paragraph continues]

But in either case the new governmental authority has its genesis in the purifying flood of popular initiative, which, strictly speaking, is revolution, the radical demolition of the old socio-economic and political structure of society.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON CEMA RELATIONS WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD101742 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

["Cooperation Which Holds Out Great Promise"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--Economic relations between the CMEA countries and Southeast Asian states are developing in ascending order, the journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY writes. There are good opportunities for the further deepening of these relations in the interests of the countries involved. Cooperation with the CMEA countries is conductive to the economic growth of the South East Asian states and helps them strengthen their economic independence. This cooperation has also great political implications, facilitating the efforts to turn this region into a zone of peace and neutrality.

Expansion of cooperation between South East Asian countries and the socialist community is also an economic need.

In recent years the ASEAN countries are encountering serious difficulties in their foreign trade as a result of the economic slump in industrialised capitalist countries, the increased protectionist measures against goods, especially manufactures, from young states, and a sharp rise in the world market prices of oil, machinery and equipment.

In these conditions the vast markets of the socialist countries which are not subject to inflationary processes and other negative phenomena, that are characteristic of the world of capitalism, arouse a growing interest among the business and government circles of the ASEAN states.

The example of equal and mutually beneficial economic relations between socialist and developing countries in general has also a great force of attraction to these countries and explains their willingness to cooperate with the socialist states, the journal says. It is well known that the trade done between the CMEA countries and Asian, African and Latin American states reached approximately 16 billion roubles in 1977, which represents an increase of more than nine times as compared with 1960. Over four thousand economic projects have been or are being built in developing states with the help of CMEA countries. About 75 per cent of them have already been commissioned. Many of these projects were built in countries neighbouring on ASEAN states--India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma.

The operation of these projects offered fresh proof of the effectiveness of economic relations with the socialist countries. All ASEAN states have now adopted a policy of developing relations with socialist countries.

The possibility of a CMEA-ASEAN dialogue is not ruled out. In perspective, the establishment of multilateral relations between these organizations in (?addition) to the existing bilateral relations would help raise economic cooperation to a new, higher level, strengthen economic ties between the partners and enlarge the areas of mutually beneficial cooperation, the journal says.

DEMCHENKO EXAMINES ARMS CURBS, U.S. GLOBAL POLICIES, MIDEAST

ID131407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] International life knows no intermissions. Now, too, the teletype machines are receiving more and more new reports on events occurring both in the Southern Hemisphere, where August is the height of winter, and in the Northern Hemisphere, where this month is traditionally considered the time of summer vacations.

A Soviet-Indian friendship month has begun in the Soviet Union and India. It is pegged to the eighth anniversary of the signing of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between these two great states. The week-long conference of leaders of 39 countries of the Commonwealth, which embraces Britain and its former colonies, ended in Lusaka. New reports have been received of intrigues by reactionary, imperialist forces against Afghanistan. The provocation fuss over the so-called Vietnamese refugee problem is continuing. The political crisis has been surmounted with great difficulty in Bolivia, where power is being transferred to a civilian administration after a decade of military rule. A government has just been formed in Italy, and the Communist Party has declared that it will be in opposition.

Each of these events is important in its own way. However, a problem affecting the interests of all mankind--the preservation of world peace and the struggle for the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction and for full disarmament--remains at the center of world public attention. The socialist community countries attach paramount significance to this problem.

During the meeting held this week between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, they discussed "the possibilities of activating the struggle for disarmament and the liquidation of crisis situations--on which the overall state of international affairs largely depends. The signing of the SALT II treaty is a step of fundamental importance in this context," the report on the meeting states. "The Soviet Union and Bulgaria make it their aim to achieve positive results at all international talks devoted to limiting and ending the arms race, to detente and to removing obstacles to peaceful cooperation among states belonging to different social systems."

This Concerns Everyone

The international conference for a ban on nuclear weapons, in which delegations from 20 countries participated, ended in Japan this week. It was pegged to the 34th anniversary of the atomic bombing of two Japanese cities. American "flying fortresses" dropped their lethal payload over Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 and over Nagasaki on 9 August, when the outcome of World War II had already been predetermined. The two explosions took hundreds of thousands of lives.

This was payment for the U.S. ruling circles' desire to demonstrate their military superiority and intimidate the Soviet Union. Washington hoped that its monopoly possession of atomic weapons would enable it to dictate its will to the world. Those calculations burst like a soap bubble. However, it is precisely those who first used the energy of the atomic nucleus against people who are responsible not only for the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki but also for the heavy burden placed on the shoulders of mankind, including the American people, by the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet Union was forced to take countermeasures to cover itself with a nuclear shield and tested its atom bomb 30 years ago. Our government declared at the tire that it adhered and intended always to adhere to the position of an unconditional ban on atomic weapons.

Fighting for peace, the Soviet Union unswervingly strives to deepen the relaxation of international tension, to end the sinister arms race and to implement disarmament. This is a difficult path, on which imperialists and reactionaries of different stripes are erecting many obstacles, and things are not advancing as quickly as we would like, even though it is a life-or-death problem concerning all mankind. A tremendous effort has been needed to conclude a number of agreements aimed at limiting the nuclear arms race.

"If we speak of the chief thing that we have achieved in international affairs," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "we can say with a clear conscience: As a result of the efforts that we have made together with the other socialist states and with the support of all peace-loving, realistically-minded forces, the threat of nuclear war has receded and peace has been made more dependable and more durable."

In Budapest recently the socialist states proposed that the participants in the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation conclude a treaty pledging not to be the first to use either conventional or nuclear arms against each other. An important landmark in the struggle against nuclear disaster was the signing in Vienna of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II), which took almost 7 years to draft. Of course, this treaty does not entirely remove the danger of war, but it can and must limit the arms race in important directions.

Hence the whole significance of validating this treaty. However, as the facts show, its discussion in the United States is taking place in a rather complex situation. Many influential circles, including labor unions and politicians and public figures well known in the country, support the treaty's ratification. But there are also forces proposing amendments to it or trying, by raising a ballyhoo over the imaginary "Soviet threat," to make ratification conditional on various demands and to secure U.S. military superiority.

By all accounts these people are forgetting the lessons of postwar history. As U.S. secretary of State C. Vance pointed out, "Neither side can reconcile itself to prolonged or significant advantage over the other." You would think it must be clear to every sober-minded politician these days that the intentions of the U.S. opponents of detente to upset military parity to their advantage are hopeless. Nonetheless, the telegraph brings in new alarming reports.

Saber Rattling Again

The New York TIMES recently published an article stating that Washington has put forward a proposal providing for the deployment of up to 600 medium-range missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory in West Europe in the early eighties. "These new missile forces, so officials said," the newspaper writes, "will comprise new land-based cruise missiles, as well as the Pershing ballistic missiles now deployed in Europe, but with an increased range." The article's author does not hide the fact that such intentions will inevitably "arouse internal opposition" in West European countries, but at the same time he writes about the consultations that have already begun on implementing the proposals that have been advanced.

Reports have also appeared in the American capital that even before Congress went into recess certain senators proposed adding $8 billion to the Pentagon budget at a stroke and then increasing it by not less than 4-5 percent annually.

In this connection the Washington STAR writes in alarm that "here, apart from everything else, account must be taken of the consequences of additional billions of military expenditure for an already sick economy." Well, the alarm expressed by the newspaper is quite understandable: They want to impose an additional, considerable tax burden on the American working person. Under conditions of unemployment, which is not falling in the country, the high rate of inflation and the rising prices of essential goods this will mean both new disorder in the economy and a reduction in the personal budgets of many American families.

At the same time the reports cited above essentially signify an open appeal for a new spiral in the arms race. Was this not the path indicated in his speech at the convention of the Association for the Study of International Problems by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security aide Speaking of U.S. global plans, he stated that Washington must seek "to perform a leading role in the world" and "defend the most important U.S. interest abroad." "U.S. military might," Z. Brzezinski said, "must be capable of defending our most important interest abroad, including three vitally important strategic zones beyond our hemisphere: West Europe and the Near and Far East. That means that we must guarantee the existence of the potential and facilities for sending our forces where they are needed and do this in a suitable form and with a suitable level of intensiveness."

In the opinion of foreign observers, the "quick reaction corps" which is now being created in the United States, which numbers 110,000 soldiers and officers and is intended for emergency transfer to the world's "hot spots", and the plans to form a new U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean are the practical embodiment of these ideas. That is, the very same actions which engendered a stormy, adverse reaction in the developing countries. "If the United States attempts to interfere in Persian Gulf affairs and the Pentagon takes it into its head to send the notorious 'quick reaction corps' to this region," Iranian Foreign Minister E. Yazdi has stated, "the Iranian people together with the peoples of the region's other countries will rise up resolutely against U.S. intervention."

The sinister appeals for the intensification of military activity in the hope of steering events into a channel which Brzezinski regards as "positive" attest above all to the fact that there are still many politicians in Washington who rely above all on force in their attempts to restore the United States shaken positions in the world.

Near East Knot

The Near East is one of the regions where Washington in manifesting particular activeness--both diplomatic and military. The decision to create the "quick reaction corps" was made as it happens after the collapse of U.S. positions in Iran and the refusal of Saudi Arabia and a number of other Persian Gulf countries to give the Pentagon bases on their territory. And, according to U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, this corps is designed above all for the "defense" or, to put it more simply, the seizure or threatened seizure of oil extraction centers on the Arabian Peninsula if "emergencies" arise.

The French journal LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR believes that the present U.S. "strategic line" in the Near East passes through Israel and Egypt. It was precisely for this reason that Washington, with tremendous efforts, achieved the conclusion of the separate peace treaty between these countries and is now pushing them toward an economic and military alliance. But there are too many "minefields" in the Near East, so it is not so simple to implement this design. This fact was confirmed in particular by the fifth round of talks on "autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs" which has just ended.

Only the United States, Egypt and Israel are taking part in the talks. The main side involved--the Palestinians--has dissociated itself from this undertaking. This fact alone shows that it is a case of a matter alien both to the Palestinian people, who number over 3.5 million, and to the interests of the restoration of normal life in the Near East.

Like the four previous rounds, the fifth was also fruitless. An understanding on the agenda for the next meeting was all that was achieved. As a whole the talks revolve around the idea advanced by Tel Aviv for granting administrative "autonomy" to the Palestinians in the Gaza Sector and Western Bank of the Jordan (there are about 1.2 million Palestinians there.) Israel agrees to withdraw its troops from the cities and other populated centers, concentrating them in military camps. Israeli control over public and state lands and water sources is maintained, as is the right to create new Israeli settlements. In brief, according to Israeli plans, this "autonomy" must under no circumstances develop into genuine self-determination for the Arab people of Palestine or the creation of their own independent state.

As for Egypt, in embarking on separate talks whose terms were dictated at Camp David it is essentially conniving with Israeli designs, although its compliance also has its limits. The Egyptian leadership's course is boycotted by almost all Arab states. Cairo naturally cannot fail to take into account the economic and political consequences of this boycott, which is causing the country considerable harm. It is no accident that disagreement with Israeli demands has recently been publicized there in every way.

If we are to believe the official version, the U.S. delegation is trying to adopt a stance which would suit both Israel and Egypt. In fact, as before, it is a case of giving preference to Israel. Here Washington cannot, however, fail to consider the West's tremendous interest in Arab oil and its does not want to enter into open confrontation with the countries which produce "black gold." U.S. diplomacy is still counting on splitting the front of the states opposing separate talks and insuring at least some support in the Arab world.

Egypt's attempts to find compromisers among the Palestinians ended in failure. And now the U.S. newspapers have published articles in favor of direct contacts with the Palestinians. Although the Department of State immediately dissociated itself from such reports, Tel Aviv became worried and demanded an explanation as to what lies behind all this. After all, Israel is counting on imposing its will on the Palestinians by force and by no means on entering into negotiations with them.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published a curious article in this connection. Rebuking the Israelis for "treating U.S. wishes and interests with surprising lack of attention," the author cites a number of eloquent figures. Annual U.S. aid to Israel has recently reached the colossal figure of $2.5 billion and next year it will increase by another $300 million. It is in these endless deliveries of arms and military equipment and financial subsidies and credits that we must seek the explanation for Israel's persistence in its policy of assimilating Arab lands, refusing the Palestinians their legitimate right to self-determination and carrying out endless attacks on Lebanon.

It is not the path of separate deals and connivance with the aggressor but only an all-embracing settlement involving all interested sides, including representatives of the Palestinian people, which can lead to the establishment of peace and justice in the long-suffering land of the Near East.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE CONGRESS OPENS

Shakhnazarov Remarks

LD120722 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--Chairman of the organising committee of the world congress of political scientists Georgiy Shakhnazarov expressed the hope that this meeting of scientists "will signify an important step toward bringing closer the approach of social scientists to the cause that is most important and vital for all people, the cause of peace and progress." The Eleventh Congress of the International Political Science Association will open in the Soviet capital this afternoon.

The congress caused great interests of scientists, 1,500 political scientists from 50 odd countries arrived in Moscow, G. Shakhnazarov told a TASS correspondent. Among participants in the congress are specialists holding various views and world outlooks. "Though an approach to political systems can be different, social scientists study the same subject. And there is only one truth, though truth, as is known, is established in discussion. I would like discussion at the Moscow congress to bring us closer to truth," he said.

G. Shakhnazarov, who is president of the Soviet Political Science Association, pointed out that social scientists of the Soviet Union have carried out vast scientific preparation for the congress. "The fact that the main trend of our sciences coincides with the subjects of the congress favoured this, he said.

The main subjects to be discussed by participants in the Moscow scientific forum are the ways of preserving peace, of ensuring rapid and sound social and economic development.

"Scientific socialism by which we are guided, emerged as the summary of the achievements of world science, G. Shakhnazarov said. Hence, our attitude to international cooperation of scientists: The borrowing of that which adequately reflects contemporary political reality, polemics with things we regard erroneous, and resolute rebuff to any manifestations of obscurantism and reaction in science."

Conference Opening

LD121920 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 12, TASS--The 11th World Congress of the International Association of Political Science opened in Moscow today. The association, which this year marks its 30th anniversary, is holding its international forum in a socialist state for the first time.

Participants greeted with applause a message of greetings from the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The president of the International Political Science Association Karl Deutch stressed in his speech that the problem of peace is one of the most important themes of the congress.

The main direction of our researches must be for ways to strengthen peace, for developing the ideas of detente as declared by the governments of the USSR and the USA. Peace is the basic condition of international cooperation, he added. The conclusion of the SALT II treaty played a big role in strengthening peace.

A message from the secretary general of the United Nations Dr Kurt Waldheim was read out at the congress. "The very existence of tomorrow's world will depend on how well we learn to maintain peace," he writes. "International organizations and individual governments must learn to take full advantage of the scientific methods and techniques which political scientists are developing."

Brezhnev's Greetings

LD121520 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--Follows the text of Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings:

"To the participants of the 11th World Congress of the International Association of Political Science.

"I heartily welcome the scientists--participants in the 11th World Congress of the International Association of Political Science.

"Recent years saw international scientific cooperation assume a scope it never knew in the past. This is a vivid manifestation of the positive effect of international detente and the increasingly active development of mutually useful economic and cultural ties between countries with different social systems. Being one of the beneficial results of the policy of peaceful coexistence, broad cooperation by scientists in turn serves as an important factor of resolving vital global problems of our time, of strengthening trust among nations.

"Great is the role of science in the historical destinies of mankind, great is its responsibility for the future. This equally refers to natural and technical sciences, and to social science. Perhaps a special responsibility falls on that branch of scientific knowledge which investigates political problems and structures, their role in social development and international politics, in the interrelationships of states in the world arena.

"Among the problems submitted for the deliberations of your congress there are many that will not leave anyone indifferent: how to preserve and strengthen peace on earth, which political conditions are essential for the rapid economic and social progress of all people.

"In the course of debates you will be able to exchange the results of investigations into this field and deepen the sphere of mutual understanding. Of course, particularly valuable are those scientific recommendations which help politicians resolve acute problems in the development of international relations, above all limiting the arms race and going over to disarmament, averting the threat of a new world war.

"I express the hope that the foreign participants in the congress will be able to use their time in our country with interest and benefit for themselves, and get acquanited with the results of our people's work, with the Soviet system of people's power. They will see for themselves that Soviet people are engaged in active creative labour aimed at creating conditions for the all-round development of the individual.

"May I wish the congress success, great creative achievements and personal happiness to all its participants.

[Signed] General Secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet, L. Brezhnev"

Fedoseyev Address

LD121512 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, urged the participants in the world congress of political scientists "to fulfill the lofty duty entrusted to them in the service of truth, to make a worthy contribution to stronger mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples".

Addressing the 11th Congress of the International Political Science Association which opened in Moscow today, Fedoseyev underlined the importance of cooperation among scientists investigating the problems of preserving peace, searching for ways to resolve international conflicts. Still in vogue today are theories, he noted, which obstruct the preservation of peace. Among such concepts one can find all shades--from the preaching of war to passive submission before it. "Some leaders," he said, "have elevated the rabid ideal whereby the destruction of two thirds of mankind in a nuclear holocaust will permit them to build a new, better world on the ruins of civilisation, to the rank of a party and state doctrine."

In order to survive and keep developing, Fedoseyev went on, "mankind has no alternative other than recognition of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, than ending the arms race and taking effective disarmament measures."

The diversity of the contemporary world, far from being an obstacle to the peaceful and equal cooperation of all peoples, is a factor predetermining the paramount importance of such cooperation, the vice president went on to say. Now, after the signing of the SALT II treaty by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, a favourable international atmosphere has shaped out for conducting such a political course.

Of course we see all the complexities of the current process, Fedoseyev said. There exist certain groups interested in the arms race. They have at their disposal considerable economic and political means of influencing the bodies of power and information media. "Precisely for this reason special efforts must be made to explain to all the character of the nuclear catastrophe menacing the world," he stressed.

Committee Debates

LD131000 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 13, TASS--A discussion has today opened at the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association. It is being held in 28 committees. The subject, which has attracted special attention of scholars, is the policy of peace. They will exchange views on ways of strengthening peace, deepening detente and methods of preventing international conflicts.

The second key subject of discussions is the "policy of development and change of systems" covering issues of special interest for the developing countries: the impact of socio-economic development of these states on their political institutions, the participation of the population in this development. The scholars will also discuss various aspects of the non-alignment policy andits role in international development.

And, at last, the third key subject is the "accumulation of political knowledge since 1949." Within its framework scholars in the field of political science intend to discuss its development over the last 30 years.

Twentyfour research committees and groups are working at the congress. Special meetings will be held on some important problems, among them "Lenin as a political thinker", "integration in Western and Eastern Europe", "the preserving significance of the principles of the Nuremberg trial" and others.

The world political science congress opened in Moscow on Sunday with the participation of over 1,500 scholars from 50 countries.

Arbatov Address

LD131546 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

["There Is No Alternative to Detente"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, August 13, TASS--At the nuclear age there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence, and consequently to relaxation of international tension. This has been stated by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He spoke today at the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association. The congress opened here on Sunday. It is attended by about 1,500 scientists from 50 countries.

In the course of the discussion of problems of detente, Arbatov has pointed out that this is a policy opposite to the "cold war" condition. He recalled the definition of detente, given by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in an interview to the American "TIMES". Detente, said the Soviet leader, is above all the overcoming of the "cold war", transition to normal, even relations between states. Detente is the readiness to resolve differences and disputes not by force, not by threats and sabre-rattling, but by peaceful means, through negotiations. Detente is a certain trust and ability to heed the legitimate interests of each other.

The arms race, Arbatov went on to say, breeds mutual suspicion and tension. This is a bridge-head for the main conflict of present-day international relations.

The present time is witnessing everywhere the interest of the countries towards channelling greater resources for domestic needs, the academician said. Possibilities for this are given by detente.

Environmental Protection Issue

LD132116 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 13, TASS--Prominent politicists attach great significance to the development of international cooperation in environmental protection. The testimony of this is the tremendous interest shown in this question by the participants in the 11th World Congress of International Political Science Association which opened here on Sunday. A special meeting devoted to the environment was held today within the framework of the congress.

The Soviet Union welcomes the expansion of mutually-beneficial international cooperation in this sphere, a TASS correspondent has been told by Oleg Kolbasov, scientist of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who delivered a report at the meeting. The USSR repeatedly made different initiatives in this direction.

Topical, as before, remains the Soviet proposal advanced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev that an all-European forum on environmental protection be held. The proposal received support and approval of leaders of many countries. Scientists of the world are in favour of such a forum devoted to one of the most important problems of the present, said Oleg Kolbasov.

The participants in the discussion took up different aspects of environmental protection. Donald Kelley, Mississippi University, considered questions of East-West cooperation. He noted, specifically, that American-Soviet links in environmental protection, based on the intergovernmental agreement of 1972, are developing positively.

Polish scientists Jerzy Sommer and Jan Pruszinski dwealt on the policy of environmental protection and its practical realization in the Polish People's Republic. A speech made by Erwin Herlitzius was devoted to solution of these problems in the German Democratic Republic. Representatives of socialist states convincingly proved the fruitfulness of pooling the efforts of the CMEA member-countries in resolving problems of great significance for the whole of mankind.

IMPERIALIST STRATEGY TO UNDERMINE NONALINED MOVEMENT NOTED

LD111213 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

["Machinations by Enemies of Nonalignment"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--Opponents of the nonalignment movement are trying to use existing differences and contradictions to disorient the movement, blunt its anti-imperialist orientation, impose on it views and concepts that, in case of adoption, would lead to a weakening or undermining of the movement, and a departure by nonaligned states from their traditionally progressive course, writes the journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY.

On the one hand, the neocolonialists resort to intimidation of some nonaligned states by insinuations about a growing "communist" influence in the nonalignment camp. On the other, the neocolonialist tactics boil down of late to a kind of "entangling" individual, most important and prestigious participants in the movement for tearing them away from the main direction of nonalignment and gradually involving them in the world capitalist system in the hope that such states will eventually lead many other participants of the nonalignment movement in their wake. [sentence as received]

That such efforts are not always fruitless, is shown by the sad instance of Egypt, formerly an active participant of this movement practically from its very first days, the journal goes on.

Indeed, the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal with U.S. mediation actually counter-posed Egypt to the nonaligned states.

In the framework of the latest, more flexible tactics of imperialism in regard to the nonalignment movement, the recent target of close attention and active neocolonialist efforts is now the area of South Asia.

VIEWS ON U.S.-PRC TIES AS PRC-USSR TALKS APPROACH

LD112110 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[PAP Correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski article: Washington Not Sure of Beijing's Policy]

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug, PAP--The most important feature of the present stand taken by Washington political circles toward Beijing seems to be an ever growing uncertainty as to what the Beijing leadership is going to do. Simply, Washington is afraid that hopes that had sprung up after the Deng's visit to the United States were too high and ill-grounded.

Washington is seriously concerned with the approaching Sino-Soviet talks and with a very cautious Beijing's policy towards the Soviet Union. It is not easy to understand recently manifested Chinese cautiousness towards the events in South-east Asia. An ever greater number of leading American experts in international affairs, including Kissinger, is starting to express an opinion that by no means Beijing will be wooed to join the anti-Soviet bloc which may be set up under the United States' auspices only. The prospect of the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis so cheerfully discussed in Washington now seems to be more and more unreal.

What is now becoming popular is a view, shared also by Brzezinski and Kissinger, that China will drive at maintaining Beijing-Washington and Beijing-Moscow relations at a more or less same level, that is to say, that it would reject any idea of joining alliances in which it would not play the role of an equal partner.

These estimates, now shaping the views and stand of both administration and the Congress will probably find expression in the moves in foreign policy and in the whole programme of the policy towards China. It seems, first and foremost, that Washington would be glad not to engage deeply in relations with China by assigning the Chinese the most favored nation's clause before settling terms of trade with the Soviet Union.

Administration cools down big business stating that hopes for big trade with the Chinese were certainly too high and will not be realized in practice.

Generally, one can expect that policy towards China in forthcoming months will be more restrained and intentionally put on the second place, partly to test China's reaction and partly not to stir up American-Soviet relations in the period of ratification of the SALT II agreement.

All the above discussed problems were especially conspicuous during the course of preparations to the forthcoming visit to be paid by Vice-President Mondale in Beijing. He will go to China as a personal envoy of President Carter.

In Washington's view the Mondale's visit closes a period initiated by the Deng's visit to Washington, i.e. the period of swiftly established cooperation and growing American hopes that relations with Beijing will become a comfortable and easy-for-handling instrument of the overall U.S. policy.

[This TASS item was subsequently carried by Warsaw PAP in English at 2113 GMT on 11 August.]

PRC'S HYPOCRITICAL STANCE TOWARD NONALINED ATTACKED

LD131415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Beijing's Intrigues Against the Nonalinement Movement"]

[Text] It is difficult to imagine modern international relations without a large group of countries cooperating in the nonalined movement. An active position on issues of war and peace, limitation of the arms race and disarmament, consistent support for the peoples struggling for liberation from the shackles of colonialism and defending their independence against the encroachments of the neocolonialists, have become an important, positive factor on the international scene. They promote the strengthening of the prestige of the nonalined movement and attract the attention of international public opinion to the measures being taken within the movement.

But, as the facts show, the development of the nonalined movement is being observed not only by the eyes of its friends, the fraternal countries of socialism. Recently the opponents of the policy of nonalinement have been undertaking various maneuvers with the aim of emasculating its anti-imperialist and peace-loving tendency or, as an interim stage, to paralyze the movement and split its ranks.

And once again, as in many other cases, Beijing is here acting essentially at one with imperialism. Beijing would obviously like to force the movement into the Maoist scheme of the "three worlds," distract its participants from the constructive task of strengthening international security and reorient their policy toward a struggle against the countries of socialism, above all the Soviet Union.

According to foreign press reports, in August 1978 the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CCP [Communist Party of China] adopted a special decision in this connection which envisages in particular the imposition on the nonalined countries of "anti-hegemonism," Beijing-style, as the main direction of their policy. A course has been taken towards knocking together a pro-Maoist nucleus from Pol Pot's Kampuchea, As-Sadat's Egypt and some other states, and also toward undermining the positions of Cuba and Vietnam, going so far as to exclude them from the movement, and toward postponing and later wrecking the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries, due to be held in Havana this September, toward provoking all sorts of complications intended to bring about a clash of interests between the socialist and the nonsocialist states.

The August decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CCP was preceded by endless zigzags in the Chinese leadership's approach to the nonalined movement and its members. Suffice it to recall the aggression against India, the interference in the domestic affairs of Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines or Malaysia, the support of the reactionary, and if we take Africa, for example, the openly colonialist regimes. For decades Beijing has found only abusive things to say about Yugoslavia. Today the Chinese leaders are trying to consign this and much else to oblivion, to create the impression of some sort of "consistency" in Beijing's policy, representing China as an ally and almost a participant in nonalinement.

If one can speak at all of "consistency" in China's actions, then only in one sense. In relations with others, the Maoists have sought and are seeking only their own advantage. At the present time it dreams of finding that advantage in anti-Sovietism, and everything in their foreign policy is subordinated to the orientation toward knocking together an alliance hostile to the Soviet Union.

Adjusting to the changes that are taking place, the Beijing propagandists have for some time been declaring the possibility of making war, which was previously proclaimed "inevitable"--"more remote." According to them, war can be made less imminent, but only by uniting all forces to repel "the main threat" to peace, which the Chinese leadership ascribes to the Soviet Union. The logic of this argument is very primitive; if the nonalined countries value peace, then they should change front and roll up the anti-imperialist banners. Moreover, they should take the side of the United States and its allies, as Beijing does.

Under the pretext that a number of nonalined countries do not listen to such calls and "connive with Soviet ezpansionism," Chinese propaganda is heaping insinuations and slander, particularly on Cuba, Vietnam, Laos and Afghanistan. The Republic of Cuba, which will be host to the forthcoming sixth conference of nonalined countries, is accused of "intervention" in Africa, although all the world knows that Cuban specialists and military personnel are in a number of African countries at the invitation of legitimate governments. The need for them to turn to Cuba for help arose because of the interference of reactionary forces or direct external aggression.

The similarity of Chinese and U.S. arguments is instructive: In Beijing, as in Washington, it is regarded as a matter of course to maintain their own personnel, including military personnel, in various African countries: China, for example, actively cooperates with S. Africa in organizing subversion against Angola and in crushing the liberation movement in Namibia. Beijing's role in the racists' struggle against the people of Zimbabwe is being concealed. Perhaps the Beijing leaders condemned the aggression against Ethiopia and showed willingness to come to its rescue? Not at all. Their sympathies were on the side of the aggressor, and Cuban aid to the victim of aggression aroused an outburst of fury.

The nonalined countries themselves, to their credit, can see things in their true light. In a political declaration adopted at the fifth conference of participants in the nonalined movement, a high assessment was given of "the action of the Republic of Cuba and other states which helped the people of Angola to foil the expansionist and colonialist strategy of the racist South African regime and its allies." That assessment remains relevant.

Even before the above-mentioned Beijing decision on the nonaligned movement, China had mounted an extensive anti-Vietnamese campaign. Socialist Vietnam was an obstacle to the realization of the great-power designs of the Chinese leaders in Southeast Asia. Immediately the concept was thought up of a "regional hegemony," which must be "punished." At first Beijing tried to deal with its disobedient neighbor by the means most readily at hand--with the help of the Pol Pot clique. This did not succeed. The undertaking ended in the collapse of the criminal regime hateful to the Kampuchean people. And then the Chinese leadership threw them in against Vietnam an army of more than 500,000 men.

The impudent armed attack was repelled by the heroic Vietnamese people. It was condemned throughout the world. Beijing was forced to leave the territory of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] and sit down at the conference table. But Beijing shows no special desire for a mutually acceptable solution to the problems. The talks are being used by the Chinese side to put pressure on Vietnam and are being accompanied by open threats to "repeat the lesson" if its ultimatums are not met.

The Chinese aggression against Vietnam was, of course, a lesson: a lesson to all who, against reality, prefer not to think about the true motives of present Beijing policy. It is a warning to those who expect that, having entered into a conflict with Vietnam, China will show "moderation" in relations with others.

Meanwhile, Mao's successors have shown no sign that they will relegate to the past the Great Han plans of their mentor or that they will renounce their territorial and other claims against their neighbors or their pretensions to almost all of Southeast Asia. More than that, they have loudly proclaimed that they consider that region as their exclusive sphere of influence and have reaffirmed their intention to go on supporting the anti-government groupings in Thailand, Burma, India and other states.

In one bloc with imperialist reaction, Beijing opposes Democratic Afghanistan by supplying money and arms to the bandit groups being sent into Afghanistan. Chinese instructors are training terrorists and saboteurs who are trying to hinder the development of the Afghan revolution.

It was none other than Beijing that stood by the shah to the end when a popular revolution was developing in Iran. The Chinese leaders inspired the shah to take military reprisals against his rebellious people, called on the United States to carry out direct military intervention in Iranian affairs to save the monarchy in the name of warding off this same notorious "Soviet threat." No one in Iran is likely to be favorably impressed by the latest 180-degree turn made by Beijing in these past few weeks when they belatedly declared their "support" for the new Iranian Government and "apologized" for their previous hostility toward the revolution.

The list could be continued at length of facts proving conclusively that the words of the Chinese leaders about their sympathy and solidarity with the ideals and aims of the nonalined movement are refuted by Beijing's practical actions. Indeed, what does China's military, political and economic cooperation with the fascist regime of Pinochet in Chile have in common with the interests of the nonalined countries of Latin America? What has China's actual support for the pro-U.S. policy of the deal with Israel being pursued by As-Sadat and the calls of the Chinese leadership to the United States to intensify its military penetration in the Near East have in common with the interests of the Arabs and, above all, of the Arab people of Palestine? What does Beijing's complicity in the actions being organized by imperialism and by the colonialists against a number of young states of the continent, and its cooperation with the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury have in common with the interests of the peoples of Africa? What could be more alien to the nonalined movement and to the tasks of maintaining international peace than China's attempts to grab a vast region of Southeast Asia, than the aggression against Vietnam and the subversion in Laos and Kampuchea, India and Bangladesh? Finally, can there be any shadow of a doubt that attempts to divert the nonalined countries from their anti-imperialist, anticolonialist positions, in which Beijing is now strenuously engaged, correspond to the cherished dreams of reaction or that this line is aimed at wrecking the movement and at roping it into a policy pleasing to the opponents of detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament and equal cooperation?

It is not fortuitous that China's present course in respect to the nonalined movement is met with full understanding and approval in the capitals of the imperialist states. It is just as natural that Beijing's aims are being received critically by the nonalined countries themselves.

Li Xiannian, the vice premier of the State Council, who in January this year visited several African states where he did all he could to discredit the policy and positions of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam, was told by the leaders of the "frontline" states--Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique--that they do not share Beijing's anti-Soviet, antisocialist views. They noted that they had no interest in developing their relations with Beijing to the detriment of relations with the USSR and the other countries of socialism, and that the constant attacks by the representatives of Beijing on the countries of the socialist community at international forums, especially on matters of liquidating vestiges of colonialism and racism, weaken the unity of progressive forces and the support of the national liberation movements on their part.

The sixth conference of nonalined countries will assemble in Havana in September. The closer that date comes, the more importunate becomes the propaganda of Beijing and the West, and the more they spread their cock-and-bull stories about real socialism, detente and international economic cooperation. Life has repeatedly shown that these orientations are in defense of a day that has past and that their aim is to render more difficult the path of the peoples toward a better tomorrow.

ANNIVERSARY OF 1919 APPEAL ON RELATIONS WITH CHINA MARKED

LD101850 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--The Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries and the Society of Soviet-Chinese Friendship today arranged a meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the appeal of the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Federation to the Chinese people and the governments of south and north China.

The speakers at the meeting pointed to great significance of that historical document of the first years of Soviet power which proclaimed the fundamental principles of the Leninist foreign policy towards China, the principles aimed at strengthening internationalist solidarity and revolutionary cohesion of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

The Soviet appeal of 1919 was one of the most important documents aimed at establishing and developing Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of equality, respect for state sovereignty, mutual benefit, consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Present at the meeting were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, scientists, representatives of the public of the capital, staff-members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the USSR.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD140906 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--Following the conclusion of talks and the signing of an agreement between the Government of USSR and the Government of the People's Republic of China on trade and payments in 1979, the head of the government trade delegation of the PRC, Chen Jie, the deputy minister of foreign trade, left Moscow today.

JOURNAL RECALLS JAPANESE DEFEAT IN MONGOLIA IN 1939

LD140852 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

["On the 40th Anniversary of Events on Khalkhin-Gol River"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 13, TASS--The lessons of the events on the Khalkhin-Gol River 40 years ago must serve as a warning to adventurists in our day, writes the ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY journal in an article by Soviet historian G. Plotnikov dealing with the events of those days.

"In an attempt to achieve their aims and get apretext for an invasion of the Mongolian People's Republic, Japanese militarists fabricated as early as in the mid-thirties topographic maps and at the same time stepped up armed provications on the republic's eastern borders. In that situation, in conditions of a looming military danger, a protocol on mutual assistance was signed between the USSR and Mongolia on March 12, 1936 in Ulaanbaatar. It became a true guarantee of the security and independence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

"But the signing of tne protocol and even the fact that Soviet troops were brought into the republic's territory at the request of its government did not sober up the hotheads of the Japanese General Staff. Moreover, the armed provocations on the eastern borders even intensified starting from January 1939."

"The Soviet and Mongolian troops covered themselves with undying glory, and the servicemen of the two countries displayed lofty examples of courage and heroism in the battles of Khalkhin-Gol," the article goes on to say.

"More than 17,000 fighting men, commanders and political workers were awarded the orders and medals of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic. Seventy of the most courageous airmenn of the Soviet land were conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union."

"The crushing defeat of the Japanese invaders in the Khalkhin-Gol area was of great significance not only for strengthening Mongolian independence, but also had tremendous world-wide international repercussions. The whole world could once again convince itself of the might of the Soviet Union and its loyalty to international commitments. The defeat had a considerable impact on the foreign policy positions of the Japanese Government, for almost two years and a half put off that country's active participation in the Second World War and made Tokyo radically review its strategic plans and designs."

"In this day, when the forces of hegemonism and expansionism in Asia are again rising their head, the lessons of the Khalkhin-Gol events must serve as a stern warning to those who are fond of adventures."

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ADDRESSES FINANCE MINISTRY WORKERS

LD132333 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--Following the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, a period of transition from a society with a rule of feudal relations to the society free from exploitation of man by man in the conditions of the dictatorship of the working class in unity with peasants and other strata of working people has started, Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said here today, speaking to a group of workers from the Ministry of Finance. He said that with the victory of the April revolution, the Afghan society has entered a path of transition "to a socialist system of production."

The prime minister noted that despite the intrigues of enemies after the April revolution working people have received great privileges: the length of the working day has been reduced, working people receive foodstuffs at reduced prices, living conditions are improving, women have equal rights with men, a struggle against illiteracy is being waged. Peasants have received billions of Afghanis, owing to the release from debts to moneylenders and feudals.

One of the most important tasks of the party of the working class, the state of the working class and all patriots united with them, Hafizollah Amin said, is the gradual abolition of reactionary structures [uklady]--first and foremost, the feudal structure, the economic base of the comprador bourgeoisie and the economic influence of imperialism should be abolished.

The state does not tolerate the capitalist path of development, and in order to accomplish its task--the construction of a society without exploitation of man by man--it chooses the path of noncapitalist development, Hafizollah Amin stressed. We, the prime minister of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said, are supported by all progressive mankind headed by the Soviet Union, with which we have formed fraternal and good-neighborly relations.

MUSLIM CLERGY VOICES SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

LD140819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "The Clergy Supports the Government"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 August--Representatives of the Afghan senior Muslim clergy have expressed full support for the Afghan people's government and have resolutely condemned the intrigues of the enemies of the people's system in Afghanistan. A statement adopted by the General Jirga (Assembly) of Representatives of the Afghan Muslim clergy in Kabul stresses that the Afghan Government serves its country's people and shows respect for Islam. The 100-plus representatives of the clergy from the Afghan capital and the 26 provinces who participated in the Jirga noted with satisfaction in the statement that complete freedom of religion is exercised throughout the country and that the Afghan Government is carrying out broad measures to implement the principles of social justice.

The Jirga participants stressed that the actions of the so-called "Ahwanists" who pose as "champions of Islam" while at the same time killing innocent women and children and helpless old men and destroying schools and medrese (academies for the clergy), libraries and public buildings constructed with the working people's money, contradict the principles of Islam.

The Jirga appealed to all representatives of the clergy and Muslims in Afghanistan to rebuff the intrigues of reaction and the enemies of the Afghan people in all parts of the country.

CHANGES IN PAKISTAN VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

LD1310Ц4 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Islambad, August 13, TASS--TASS Correspondent Yuriy (?Trusvin) reports:

The 32nd anniversary of the proclamation of Pakistan's independence falls due tomorrow, August 14. British imperialism, which exploited the Pakistani people, left them an onerous legacy. During the past years the country has travelled a long and difficult way: It established a state sector of economy comprising scores of big enterprises, banks, insurance companies and railways. Considerable changes have also taken place in relations of production in the Pakistani countryside. The country has achieved considerable successes in overcoming cultural backwardness.

Changes have also taken place in Pakistan's foreign policy. It withdrew from the SEATO and CENTO blocs and from the Commonwealth and declared its wish to become a full member of the non-aligned movement.

But despite the successes achieved by the country during the years of independence, many social and economic problems still remain unsolved.

Democratic public circles in Pakistan, now preparing for the November general elections for the national assembly, see ways of solving the existing problems in strengthening the unity of all the progressive forces in the struggle for effecting consistently social and economic transformations and developing close mutually beneficial ties and cooperation with all peace-loving states.

The Soviet Union and Pakistan are states with different social and economic systems. But the experience of Soviet-Pakistani relations in the course of more than thirty years indicates that these relations can be developed on the basis of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence in the spirit of mutual benefit, good-neighbourliness and friendship.

The growing Soviet-Pakistani trade, economic, technical and cultural cooperation as well as the fact that the two countries come out together in the international arena for consolidating the process of relaxation of international tension constitute undoubtedly a realistic basis for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries and for strengthening world peace and international security.

U.S. PRC REPRESENT THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA, NOT USSR

LD132150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1629 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 August--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

Imperialist circles are trying to pass off their policy of expansion against the countries of Southeast Asia as a counter to the mythical "Soviet threat." This is an attempt to lay the blame at someone else's door. This is the only sense one can make of the assertions made in today's British DAILY TELEGRAPH by its military observer, to the effect that "Moscow is trying to turn Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into a military base for further expansion in Southeast Asia and the Pacific."

There are no Soviet bases in Indochina, and the Soviet Union is not trying to create any there, nor indeed in any other part of the world. A convincing proof that the Soviet Union does not intend to gain a military presence in this region is its invariable support for the idea, so important for the peoples of Indochina, of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

What is the "Soviet encirclement" with which THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is trying to frighten the countries of Indochina? The military observer of that paper should know where the biggest military bases in Southeast Asia are and to whom they belong. If he has forgotten, then here is a little reminder. Indochina is inside a kind of ring; 56 military bases on Taiwan, bases on the Mariana Islands and in Micronesia, and more than 50 bases on Okinawa. They all belong to the United States. Not to mention the U.S. 7th Fleet base in Subic Bay in the Philippines and the stronghold of the U.S. 5th fleet being developed on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

The events of recent years have shown the peoples of Southeast Asia who is creating a threat to peace in that region. It is the military presence of the United States and the hegemonist aspirations of the Chinese leaders.

A direct result of the policy of blackmail and pressure which Beijing conducts regarding Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole has been China's aggression against the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] which showed how easily the Beijing leadership takes to arms. Unable to reconcile itself to the fact that the Kampuchean people have rejected the pro-Beijing clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who carried out genocide on their own people, China is trying to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. It is also resorting to provocative acts aimed at exerting pressure on Laos.

The threat to peace in Southeast Asia is being made worse by the triple military bloc of the United States, Japan and China being knocked together at the moment, at the basis of which is the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" signed a year ago.

The peoples of Southeast Asia well understand that it is not the mythical "Soviet military bases" but the intensification of military potential by the imperialist powers and China which represents the real danger for all Asian states.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA CARRIES ARTICLE BY SRV YOUTH LEADER

LD140813 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 July 1979 publishes on page 3 under the heading "Festival of Friendship and Solidarity" a 2,000-word article by Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League Central Committee, pegged to the fourth Soviet and Socialist Republic of Vietnam youth friendship and solidarity meeting in Alma-Ata. The article describes the activity of the Ho Chi Minh Youth League in developing the Vietnamese economy and its role in the country's defense.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV-GIEREK MEETING CITED

LD131519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Along the Road of Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 August--The friendly meeting on the Crimea between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek again showed the firmness and indestructibility of the friendship and fruitful cooperation of our parties, peoples and states, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes today.

It comments on the results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressing that this meeting, which passed under the sign of total unity of views, was an important new impetus to the further intensification of all-round Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The lively and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR--parties which act as the leading and guiding force in the two states--is the cornerstone of Soviet-Polish relations and of the two countries' joint activity, TRYBUNA LUDU notes. Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek stressed the decisive role of these relations for strengthening our fraternal friendship.

The leaders of the two parties, the newspaper points out, paid a great deal of attention to the prospects of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation. Based on firm foundations, it insures the necessary development of the two countries' industry. In the Crimea, they noted with satisfaction the successful development of production sharing in many sectors and voiced the desire for the further intensification of economic integration both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, voiced the same views on international issues, among which disarmament took first place. It is a case of true, real disarmament, where treaties on the limitation of some armaments should not be accompanied by preparation for the development of other armaments. Our countries' leaders also emphasized the importance of convening a conference to reduce military confrontation in Europe.

POLISH DELEGATION TALKS WITH BELORUSSIA'S MASHEROV, AKSENOV

LD131005 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[BELTA report: "Cordial Fraternal Meetings":]

[Text] The Polish delegation, which arrived in Minsk on 16 July, was headed by Tadeusz Pyka, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. On 17 July it had a meeting at the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were: J. Olszewski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; H. Pucilowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building Communications [as published]; J. Burakiewicz, president of the Chamber of Foreign Commerce; (Ye. Guk), deputy minister of the machine engineering industry; W. Szymczak, deputy minister of light industry; (V. Gurskiy), commercial counsellor and minister at the Polish Embassy in the USSR; and (R. Khuterski), senior instructor in the PZPR Central Committee Department of Light Industry; Trade and Public Consumption. Also present was (M. Drevnyak), Polish consul general in Minsk.

The guests were warmly greeted by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. A talk took place in a cordial fraternal atmosphere.

Comrade P.M. Masherov congratulated the members of the delegation on the approaching great Polish holiday--the 35th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland--and also on the opening of the "Made in Poland" exhibition in Minsk devoted to this event. He told the guests of the progress of the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of industry and agriculture and of the problems and tasks being resolved in the republic at present.

The talk dealt with the need for the accelerated development of key sectors of industry and the linking of science with production which insures the growth of production efficiency and the quality of labor and high labor productivity growth rates.

Tadeusz Pyka, head of the Polish delegation and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, expressed cordial gratitude for the warm fraternal meeting and for the detailed information. He gave an account of the activity of party and state organs, the Polish working people's successes achieved over the years of the people's power and the work currently being done to further develop the country.

During the meeting stress was laid on the exceptional importance all-round and mutually beneficial Soviet-Polish cooperation, its further development and the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples in the interests of the growth of the economic might of both states and all the countries of the socialist community.

Present at the meeting were: Yu. B. Kolokolov, Belorussian CP Central Committee Secretary; S.A. Pilotovich, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; B.S. Gordyev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; S. A. Bronnikov, V.D. Bysenko, V. Ya. Kryukov, L.L. Lappo, V.K. Lesun, Ya. A. Mikulovich, chiefs of Belorussian CP Central Committee sections; and M.F. Zavorotniy, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan.

On the same day the Polish governmental delegation headed by Tadeusz Pyka, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, paid a call on A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

During comradely talks A.N. Aksenov gave the Polish friends an account of Belorussia and the achievements of the republic's working people in implementing the socioeconomic development program in the 10th 5-Year Plan. He dwelled in detail on the prospects for the further development of the economy and culture and the problems of intensification of industrial production through accelerated scientific and technical progress and the improvement of production management.

A.N. Aksenov warmly congratulated the Polish guests and through them all of Poland's working people on the forthcoming Polish jubilee and the successes achieved by them in all spheres of socialist construction, clear confirmation of which is provided by the exhibits in the "Made in Poland" exhibition which is being staged in Minsk.

On behalf of the Polish delegation Tadeusz Pyka, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, expressed warm gratitude for the informative talk and expressed the firm conviction that the traditional good feeling of fraternity linking the peoples of Poland and the USSR and the immediate neighbors, Poland and Belorussia, will grow even stronger. He stressed that the friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples was cemented by the blood shed jointly during the years of World War II and the fruitful cooperation in the years of peaceful creation.

The Polish governmental delegation acquainted itself with the Hero City of Minsk's sights and took part in the opening of the "Made in Poland" exhibition of industrial goods.

Late in the evening the Polish delegation departed for home.

Officials Visit Polish Exhibit

LD131035 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[BELTA Report: "The Polish Exhibitions' Great Success"]

[Excerpts] The "Made in Poland" exhibition in Minsk is in its 8th day. The diverse machines, equipment, instruments, machine tools and other items displayed at the exhibition are an impressive demonstration of the fraternal country's achievements over some 35 years.

On 25 July the exhibition was visited by Comrades P.M. Masherov, I. Ye. Polyakov, A.N. Aksenov, N.I. Dementey, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Mikulich, L.S. Firsanov, I.F. Takushev, K.M. Platonov and N.L. Snezhkova and by Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen D.A. Danilov, M.V. Kovalev and S.A. Pilotovich.

MSZMP'S GASPAR ON TIES WITH USSR, WORLD TU TRENDS

LD121613 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy interview with Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council: "In United Formation"]

[Excerpts] TRUD correspondent B. Stolpovskiy has met with Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, and asked him to describe how relations and cooperation are developing between the trade unions of Hungary and the USSR and what contribution Hungarian trade unions are making to building developed socialism in their country and to the struggle for the unity of the European and international trade union movement.

The roots of Hungarian-Soviet friendship are deep and life-giving. They lie in the working people's splendid revolutionary traditions, the identity of socialist and communist principles and aims and the commonality of our peoples' interests.

This was convincingly reaffirmed by the visit to Hungary of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which graphically demonstrated the inviolability of our alliance and fraternity.

The award of the Order of the October Revolution to one of Hungary's largest enterprises--the Csepel combine--was a moving event. It was a great joy and honor for us all that the order was presented in Budapest by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

Multifaceted and deep ties exist between our parties, countries and peoples. The Soviet party and government delegation's visit imparted new scope to these ties. The results achieved will also help to further strengthen the fraternal cooperation between the trade unions of Hungary and the USSR.

Joint efforts in the search for effective means and methods of resolving the tasks confronting us at the present stage of socialist and communist building are increasingly being brought to the fore in our cooperation.

An important landmark on this path was the last meeting between Hungarian and Soviet trade union delegations during the Hungarian trade union delegation's visit to the Soviet Union. In the agreement signed as a result of the talks we defined ways to further develop ties and cooperation and to raise them to a still higher qualitative level. We envisage both broadening the exchange of trade union work experience and jointly examining various issues, as well as broadening cooperation in resolving the urgent tasks facing the international trade union movement.

I would like to single out in the broad diversity of forms of cooperation the practice established in recent years of exchanging work teams. This tradition has become established between the collectives of Csepel and the Moscow grinding machine plant, the metallurgists of Dunaujvaros and Kommunarsk, the textile workers of Gyor and Kupavna and the construction workers of Baranya and Lvov.

The modern era is setting new tasks for not only the socialist states' trade unions. A search for new ways to effectively protect the working people's interests is to be observed in the trade union movement throughout the world. A particularly important role in this process is played by the example of the socialist countries' trade unions and the dissemination of truthful information about their progressive experience.

Trade unions throughout the world, including in Europe, have become a significant social force. In many developed capitalist countries they have not only defended their rights in recent years but also striven to broaden them.

It is clear that governments and employers have not made these concessions out of good will. It is characteristic that now, at a time of crisis, they are trying to curtail the rights won by the workers. While increasing their own profits, representatives of big capital are imposing a policy of "pay restraint" on the working people, calling for toleration of unemployment and inflation and reducing social appropriations. They are mounting an offensive against trade union rights and freedoms and trying to undermine the working people's unity and solidarity.

Under these conditions the working people and trade unions are stepping up the struggle and striving for effective measures to curb unemployment and inflation and they reject the attempts to shift the entire weight of the crisis onto the working people's shoulders. Not all trade unions are equally consistent in their policy. However, the number which see the capitalist system itself as the cause of the crisis and its grave consequences is growing. It is no accident that the influence of the trade unions which stand on the class struggle platform is increasing among the people's masses. The working people await a clear reply to their questions. And such a reply is offered in the documents of the Ninth World Trade Union Congress submitted for consideration to trade unions throughout the world. The following phenomenon of great importance to us all should also be pointed out--the developing trend toward unity. The force of the working people's common interests is breaking the unnatural barriers of the cold war. In the atmosphere of international detente and developing cooperation and in parallel with the activation of the struggle of working people in capitalist countries, contacts among trade unions operating under conditions of different social systems and adhering to different orientations have begun developing rapidly.

There is now mounting interest in the position and activities of the socialist countries' trade unions. Contacts have increased and a useful exchange of experience is taking place. I am sure that all this is for the working people's good.

Hungarian trade unions pin great hopes on the Third European Trade Union Conference to be held in Geneva this October. We expect Europe's trade unions adhering to different orienations to take a further step forward in the process of combining their efforts and to find opportunities for joint action on questions such as strengthening peace and security in Europe and further deepening the detente process.

I wholeheartedly wish victory to the ideas of unity of action by and cohesion among the forces of the international trade union movement. As on all other issues, in this great matter Hungarian trade unions act together with the Soviet trade unions and march shoulder to shoulder with them in the ranks of the WFTU.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV VACATIONS IN ARMENIA

LD140827 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Warm Meetings: The Visit to Armenia of Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in the republic on vacation, is continuing to familiarize himself with the life of working people in Soviet Armenia.

On 2 August S. Todorov visited the Ancient Manuscripts Research Institute--Matenadaran. The guest was warmly welcomed by L.S. Khachikyan, director of the institute and academician of the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

At the Mathematical Machine Research Institute M.A. Semerdzhyan, its director, spoke of the activity of this computer technology center and of the strengthening ties between scientists in the institute and their Bulgarian colleagues.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers signed the visitors' book.

S. Todorov was accompanied by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, K.A. Gambaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Yesterday the distinguished guest from fraternal Bulgaria inspected the exhibition of achievements of the Armenian national economy. Explanations were provided by Yu.Ye. Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of Armenian Gosplan.

In the afternoon S. Todorov and his wife made a trip to Echmiadzinskiy Rayon, where they inspected monuments of ancient Armenian architecture and the cathedral. In Oktemberyanskiy Rayon the head of the Bulgarian Government was greeted warmly by rèpresentatives of the rayon's working people. The guests were presented with bouquets of flowers and the traditional Armenian bread and salt.

The guests inspected the Sardarapat memorial complex and the Armenian State Museum of Ethnography.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers was accompanied on the tour by K.A. Gambaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Minsiters, Dzh.S. Kirakosyan, Armenian foreign minister, G.Ts. Likoyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Section, and V.G. Azaryan, executive of the Armenian Council of Ministers apparatus.

YURIY ZHUKOV HITS 'UNSAVORY' SOVIET THREAT ALLEGATIONS

LD131231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Unsavory Methods"]

[Text] With the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of its allies going about the task of approving ever increasing military budgets, the propaganda machines in the NATO countries are programmed, as they always are at this time of year, to carry out one and the same task: to intimidate people with the imaginary "Soviet threat" so that they do not protest against new and even greater fleecing of the taxpayer.

This is not an easy task--the whole world knows that the Soviet Union has never attacked anybody and has never threatened anyone with war and that in recent years it has not increased its defense expenditure. Under these conditions the masters of "psychological warfare" are using the special technique of grand illusion which consists in sowing doubts about the future without negating obvious facts.

Yes, they agree for form's sake, the Soviet Union has neither attacked nor threatened anybody. But what if it starts to attack and threaten tomorrow? What then? Let us arm ourselves to the teeth just in case. Let us create a kind of reserve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Something is going to happen but, as yet, we do not know when....

Of course all this is dressed up on a much more refined and more often than not pseudo-scientific form. It is done by specialists skilled in the technique of grand illusion and who have the inflated reputation of experts.

Here are a few eloquent specimens of this technique which I have picked out of a work by one of these specialists--Andrew Marshall--printed recently in the journal published by the International Institute of Strategic Studies." Since, as he himself admits, he "knows little" about the "policy determining the process of drawing up the Soviet budget and the nature of planning" in the USSR this military theorist gives his unbridled imagination its head. "In all probability," he states, "the Soviet Union will continue to build up its strategic potential....It will want to (!) continue in the eighties to develop high-quality MIRVed ballistic missiles for submarines. Maybe there will be spheres where it will be possible to employ less usual technology--for example, laser beams or spacecraft-based weapons."

He goes on: "Most likely (!) the Soviet Union will expand its naval landing forces and air attack potential in order to get its hands on the straits and support its flanks in operations on the northern and central fronts, in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.... It may increase pressure on Norway and, perhaps, on Iceland."

He goes on: "The Soviet Union, in all probability (!)...may try (!) to step up pressure on neighboring countries and...will begin more and more boldly to force its way into Third World countries and, perhaps (!) interfere even more openly with the help of its armed forces."

And, finally, the most sinister prediction: "It is not ruled out that sometime in the eighties there will be a serious confrontation...." and so on and so forth.

Andrew Marshall does not even try to find arguments to back his staggering prophecies. The entire pseudoscientific work is based on the use of such words and phrases as "possibly" (18 times), "in all probability" (14 times), "May" (11 times), "might" (10 times), "most likely," "obviously," "it is not ruled out," "it can be expected," "most probably," "approximately," "presumably"....

Incidentally, Andrew Marshall is not alone in using this technique of grand illusion. At almost the same time former U.S. secretary of state H. Kissinger said in a TIME magazine interview that "the war danger at the beginning of the eighties" will lie in the fact that the Soviet leaders "will use their military potential, possibly (!) against China, in the Near East, or maybe (!) even in Europe."

What is there behind all these prophecies? Absolutely nothing. Their purpose is simple: People will read these predictions and will believe every word. But the old familiar devices are visible in these pseudoscientific speculations: Their authors are blatantly ascribing well-known Pentagon plans to the Soviet Union. In the Pentagon plans are constantly being drawn up for armed interference all over the world for the sake of notorious "American interests."

Those who resort to sharp practices are assuming a heavy responsibility. Sooner or later they will be exposed by the peoples, who have not forgotten who waged the aggressive war in Korea, who for 7 long years covered the Vietnamese land with blood, who keeps military bases and forces in all parts of the world and who is hatching plans for new adventures.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, unsavory slander will not sully the clean image of a country that is struggling tirelessly for peace and for an end to the arms race. "To ascribe to the Soviet Union perfidious designs in Europe, Africa or the Far East or in respect of the United States is nothing but an unsavory method of political struggle," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "This has nothing to do with the facts."

PAPER EXAMINES SIGNIFICANCE OF NORTHERN EUROPE TO NATO

LD140823 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Second of series of articles under the rubric "Theaters of Military Operations in NATO's Plans" written on the basis of foreign press material by Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan: "On the aggressive Bloc's Northern Flank"; first paragraph is editorial introduction].

[Text] We continue the publication of a series of articles about NATO's theaters of military operations. The first article was about the Central European Theater of Military Operations and was carried in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 27 July of this year.

The North European Theater of Military Operations, according to NATO's military-geographical partition of Europe, comprises the territories and coastal waters of Norway, Denmark, the West German state of Schleswig-Holstein and the straits zone of the Baltic Sea. Although relatively narrow, the theater stretches for 2,200 km from the north (Nordkapp) to the south (Hamburg, FRG), the dryland area of the theater amounts to 382,000 sq km. More than 12 million people live within it.

Despite the fact that in terms of numerical strength and combat might the grouping of armed forces stationed within the North European Theater of Military Operations is considerably less than in other European theaters of military operations, special significance is attached to this theater in the NATO system. First of all, it is the northern flank of the North Atlantic bloc and a linking element of NATO's two strategic commands--in Europe and in the Atlantic. On this plane it can play an important role in insuring favorable conditions for preparing and conducting strategic operations in the Central European Theater of Military Operations and for action by the forces of the NATO strategic command in the Atlantic. Second, the North European Theater of Military Operations, in the opinion of NATO strategists, provides the opportunity to control the Baltic Straits and also the sea lanes which lead from the icefree ports of the Soviet transpolar zone to the Atlantic. And third, the territory of the theater and of the adjacent bodies of water in Norwegian and North seas are regarded in NATO as a region advantageous for the deployment of large air force and naval groupings and for the location, within its confines, of electronic surveillance systems, and also as a convenient bridgehead for inflicting strikes, especially from the air and sea, on vitally important centers and installations in the Soviet Union and socialist community states.

All this predetermines the nature and scope of the military preparations being carried out here. In accordance with the program for the development of NATO's infrastructure much work is being done in Norway, Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein on the operational equipping of the locale. This work is designed not just to meet the "needs" of the armed forces of the countries in the North European Theater of Military Operations but also for the possible deployment of large groupings of troops from other bloc countries. Thus, according to assessments by the Western press, the capacity of the network of airfields existing here exceeds the needs of the aircraft of this region's countries and is capable of providing basing for the aircraft of other NATO countries and above all of the United States and Great Britain.

Insofar as naval forces are considered the basis of military might in NATO's northern flank, great attention is being devoted to the creation of favorable conditions for their deployment. For this purpose numerous naval bases and basing points have been created and are constantly being improved on the shores of the Norwegian and North seas and in the Baltic Straits zone. According to Western press data, certain of them are widely used by British and especially U.S. nuclear missile-carrying submarines which carry out combat patrols in the North Atlantic and Norwegian Sea. Under the false pretext of the "growing Soviet threat" the NATO Military Planning Committee examined the question of creating, even in peacetime, fields of remote-controlled mines on the bed of the Baltic Straits and of siting batteries of missile launchers on the shores of these straits.

The Norwegian institute for the study of problems of peace published a report which talks about the creation and functioning of 11 U.S. electronic surveillance posts near the borders of the USSR, and in particular in the vicinity of Kirkenes, Vadso and Vardo. From these posts flights by Soviet aircraft and Soviet shipping movements are monitored, broadcasts of Soviet radio stations located on the Kilskiy Peninsula are intercepted and so forth.

A system of dumps has been created on the territory of the North European Theater of Military Operations which is quite sufficient, according to assessments by NATO experts, for its stocks to meet the requirements of the group of troops in the theater not only in peacetime but also for a certain period of waging hostilities. Nevertheless, just recently increasingly insistent demands have been heard for Norway to offer its territory for the additional storage of military material and equipment, in particular for British and Canadian troops. The Western press has also reported plans by the NATO command to locate nuclear devices in Norway. And all this is in spite of the policy that Norway has proclaimed in the past of not allowing foreign troops, military bases or nuclear weapons to be located on its territory in peacetime.

The commands of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in northern and southern Norway and also in the Baltic Straits zone are subordinated to the commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in the North European Theater of Military Operations (headquarters at Kolsos--a suburb of Oslo). In their daily activity these commands exercise control over the general progress of the building of armed forces and the operational and combat training of formations and units under their jurisdiction. The command undertakes immediate control of these troops if the situation becomes exacerbated and when exercises of the Allied Armed Forces of the bloc are being conducted.

The NATO Allied Armed Forces commands in northern and southern Norway are at the same time national Norwegian commands which, according to calculations by the bloc's military leadership, have to insure the flexibility of troops control in peacetime and their efficient use when waging hostilities. The NATO Allied Armed Forces in northern and southern Norway include Allied Ground Forces, Allied Air Forces and Allied Naval Forces consisting of specially allocated Norwegian formations, units and subunits. In peacetime they number 20,000 men plus more than 90 aircraft and more than 60 ships of various designations. The total numerical strength of the ground troops allocated by Norway to the NATO Allied Armed Forces in peacetime must, according to foreign press data, be in excess of 100,000 men.

Four territorial commands--the Allied Ground Forces in Schleswig-Holstein, Jutland and Fyn Island, the Allied Ground Forces on the Danish islands; and the Allied Air Forces and Allied Naval Forces of the entire Baltic Straits zone--are subordinated to the NATO Allied Armed Forces Command in the Baltic Straits zone.

In peacetime the NATO ground forces in Schleswig-Holstein, Jutland and on Fyn Island include the 6th Motorized Infantry Division and a separate battalion of "Lance" missiles. The 6th division is considered to be the most battleworthy formation of the Allied Armed Forces both in this particular region and also in the entire North European Theater of Military Operations. The Jutland division and individual support and logistics units and subunits are earmarked by Denmark for delegation [to the NATO command].

The command of the Allied Ground Forces on the Danish islands has under its authority five Danish brigades, the Bornholm Garrison, and support and logistics units and subunits.

Reserve troops and regular formations which are the basis for the creation of new combat units can also be allocated to the Allied Ground Forces in the theater.

The Allied Air Forces in the Baltic Straits zone includes four West German and seven Danish squadrons and also West German and Danish guided antiaircraft missiles.

In all the NATO Allied Air Forces in the North European Theater of Military Operations number about 260 military aircraft and more than 140 guided antiaircraft missiles. Their basic tasks are: direct air support for the ground forces and naval forces, providing cover for main groupings of troops and important installations against strikes from the air and carrying out airborne reconnaissance.

The NATO Allied Naval Forces in the Baltic Straits zone (mainly light naval forces, naval aviation and shore-based artillery) are intended mainly for blockading the straits and also for providing coastal defense against assault landings and the protection of sea lanes.

The West German Navy, which comprises more than 180 warships and cutters, including more than 20 diesel-powered submarines and several destroyers, is the most modern navy in the North European Theater of Military Operations. The navies of Norway and Denmark have a total of 21 diesel-powered submarines, several frigates with guided-missile weapons and more than 100 ships of other classes.

The NATO Allied Armed Forces grouping in this theater can quickly be reinforced through the transfer of formations and units from other member countries of the bloc. Different ways of carrying out such a reinforcement are tried out in practice during numerous exercises. Thus, in 1978 staffs, units and subunits of an expeditionary division of U.S. Marines, Great Britain's 6th Field Group, Canada's 2d Aeromobile Brigade, an integrated Anglo-Dutch brigade of Marines and a brigade formed from subunits of NATO's Mobile Ground Forces, and also up to 100 tactical aircraft from the United States, Great Britain, Canada and the bloc's mobile air forces were transferred.

The intensive work on engineering equipping of the North European Theater of Military Operations, the increasingly frequent holding of military maneuvers during which tasks of the rapid transfer of large reinforcements from other theaters of military operations are tried out in practice, the stubborn attempts to locate nuclear missile weapons on Norwegian territory and the whipping up of militaristic hysteria in the Scandinavian countries by the Atlanticists all attest to the great significance attached to the NATO northern flank in the aggressive plans of the bloc's command.

PREPARATIONS FOR LARGE NATO EXERCISES REPORTED

LD132143 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1217 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, August 13--NATO command is making preparations for a whole series of large military maneuvers on the territory of Western Europe.

As the press is noting, the beginning will be made by exercises to be held from 10 September in north Hessen, in Ardes adjacent to the GDR border, under the code name "Constant Enforcers-79". About 30,000 soldiers and officers, 13,000 tanks, armored carriers, missile installations, mobile weapons and various kinds of motor vehicles, 300 helicopters, and also military aircraft from the air forces of Belgium, Canada and the United States will take part in them. The basic "military actions" will be held in the areas of Kassel, Siegen, Wotzlar and other towns.

The maneuvers in Hessen are an integral part of the large demonstrations of military power with the participation of all types of troops which are to be held for 3 months in the period of September-November, over the huge distance between Norway and the Mediterranean. In all that time there will be more than 25 army, air force and naval exercises. It has been officially announced that the maneuvers have the aim of heightening the military preparedness of the NATO Armed Forces, and first and foremost of "insuring their interaction in conditions of a war crisis."

Troops numbering more than 200,000 men will take part in all of these maneuvers. They will end with large staff exercises.

The mass conduct of maneuvers by the NATO command has already aroused protests more than once from the public of the West European countries, which has stressed their provocatory nature in conditions of international detente.

PAPER VIEWS LINKS WITH FRENCH COMPUTER FIRM

LD101527 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent G. Dadyants Dispatch: "Preserving Independence"]

[Excerpts] Paris--The SII-Honeywell-Bull firm is located on the Avenue Gobelin. That is in the 20th Arrondissement--rather unimpressive area. But it was here that the Compagnie Machines Bull, which built France's first calculating machines to use punch cards had its beginnings in the thirties. One of those old machines is now under glass in the firm's foyer--partly as a reminder of the past and partly as a demonstration of how rapidly the scientific and technical revolution is developing.

The SII-Honeywell-Bull's history is to some extent the difficult story of the formation of an independent French data-processing industry in a fierce struggle with more powerful U.S. competitors--a struggle in which there were retreats and enforced compromises.

The SII-Honeywell-Bull was able to supply TASS with the big Iris-80 computer after U.S. President Carter vetoed the sale of a similar U.S.-made Sperry-Univac computer to the Soviet agency.

"This contract," we were told by the firm's director of commercial and technical cooperation Xavier (Tevene), "is not only important to use from a commercial viewpoint. It is symbolic, since it has demonstrated the independence of French policy as well as the fact that from the technical angle the independently developed French Iris-80 is every bit as good as the U.S. machines...."

I was able to see the Iris-80 in operation at the newly commissioned Telesysteme Center in Valbonnais near Nice. The Iris-80 is a clever, high-speed machine. It can operate using some 64 disc devices and has a memory of up to 12 billion signs. All the processes are duplicated and if there is a malfunction in one part of the machine another immediately takes over. The machine checks itself and if it has made an error it immediately stops itself. With the "help" of Iris-80 it is possible to solve scientific, technical, administrative and managerial tasks without getting up from your chair, to transmit a text to a manager, correct it on the screen, summon the "memory" at the press of a button and ask questions and get rapid replies. I asked Iris to tell me everything it knew about Soviet-French economic cooperation and within split seconds was presented with a whole list of documents to choose from, including speeches by the heads of state, agreements signed by the USSR and France and also press comments.

Iris-80 is connected not only with the computer network within France (the Transpak system) but also with a number of other West European countries (the Euromet system). Incidentally, this network was also created by French engineers. In the opinion of our experts working in France, the development of such systems, particularly of integrated control systems which would link computers with one another within individual industrial sectors, allied sectors, and also individual sectors and central establishments is necessary and promising for our country.

What further concrete contribution can SII-Honeywell-Bull make toward implementing the Soviet-French agreement on scientific, technical and industrial cooperation in the sphere of computer technology and electronics signed during V. Giscard d'Estaing's last Moscow visit?

We were told that the firm's president, Jean-Pierre Brulet, is considering the idea of jointly developing a common range of computers in the period 1985-1990. The firm's representatives are ready to cooperate with us in the field of improving peripheral and printing devices.

The question of interfacing our programs with Western computers and vice versa is extremely important. We would point out that Soviet computer technology is highly regarded in France from the theoretical viewpoint.

In the age of the scientific and technical revolution and the intensifying international division of labor it is natural that there should be an increase in the interdependence of the economies of individual countries. However, these processes can take a different course. The experience of France's "cooperation" with the United States is a convincing demonstration of the dangers to French industry with which close ties with the U.S. monopolies are fraught.

Economic cooperation with the USSR, it is felt in Paris, helps to preserve an independent French economy and policy.

OBSERVER ON BENEFITS TO IRAN OF TREATY WITH SOVIET UNION

LD140855 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[APN-Attributed article by political observer Vladimir Nakaryakov: "Iran's Friends and Enemies"]

[Text] A complex and contradictory situation still persists in Iran. Reports from the country are reminiscent of a multicolored and constantly changing kaleidoscope. Power in the country is effectively divided between Tehran and Qom. In the capital it formally belongs to the Provisional Government headed by Mehdi Bazargan although the most important decisions are taken the holy city of Qom by the Islamic Revolutionary Council and more frequently by its head--Khomeyni.

In just the last few days, under a threat of resignation by the majority of cabinet members, Bazargan succeeded in reaching agreement with the religious leadership on a government reorganization. The government has been joined by several members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council who have taken control of the most important ministries. It is expected that this measure, although not eliminating the dyarchy, will nevertheless help the religious and lay authorities to operate in a more coordinated fashion and to devote themselves to tackling the specific problems confronting the country.

At the same time, a sharp polarization of political forces is continuing between those who support progress and democracy and the forces of reaction and enemies of the revolution. The latter groups, skillfully manipulating Islamic phraseology, are seeking to rout the leftwing forces whom conservative religious figures are trying to blame for creating the difficult situation in Iran.

The intrigues by enemies of the revolution outside the country too are unending. It is reported that Generals Oveysi and Palizban who have fled the country and also Zahedi who was the shah's ambassador to the United States have received large sums of money for the organization of sabotage and provocations. Information has appeared concerning the fact that the U.S. National Security Council has approved a special program for restoring the lost U.S. military-political positions in Iran.

The U.S. special services are also undoubtedly trying to direct the wave of anti-American sentiments gripping Iran in the opposite direction--against the Soviet Union.

Sadeq-Tabataba'i, the government's official spokesman, is continuing to make unfriendly pronouncements directed against the USSR. From absurdly accusing the Soviet Union of provoking disorders in the province of Baluchistan, he has switched to the economic sphere, announcing that the price for gas delivered to Iran by the USSR is "unfair."

The attempts by certain figures to equate the 1959 agreement with the United States and the Soviet-Iranian treaty signed in 1921 have evoked a sharp rebuff in the country. For almost six decades, this treaty based on Leninist principles has provided a reliable foundation for the two countries' good-neighborly relations.

Highly evaluating the Soviet Union's position on the Iranian revolution, Javad Sadeqi, one of the leaders of the "Iran Emruz" political group, declared:

"The 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty which once again is a precise warning to all who would like to encroach upon Iran's independence and territorial integrity has played a big part in defending our revolution. We advocate that this document, which is of vital importance for our people, be kept in force and we resolutely condemn all attempts to compare it with the inequitable and predatory agreements signed by the shah's regime with the United States and other imperialist powers".

Sadeqi also proposed that the broadest masses of the people be familiarized with the text of the Soviet-Iranian treaty and that the Iranian people be helped to realize who their friends are and who are their enemies.

All 26 articles of the Soviet-Iranian treaty--ranging from the abrogation of the tractates, treaties, conventions and agreements concluded by the former tsarist government with Persia and the handing over, gratis, to the Iranian people of property that had belonged to Russian capital, to the renunciation of interference in Iran's internal affairs--serve a single goal: the desire to see the Iranian people "independent, prosperous and freely disposing of their own property." Guided by the principles of freedom of religion, one article of the treaty proclaims an end to the missionary religious activity in the countries of Islam which had been pursued by the Orthodox Church.

Articles 5 and 6 of the treaty guarantee the security and integrity of both states. These articles make it incumbent upon both sides not to allow the presence on their respective territories of the troops or armed forces of any third state which might create a threat to the borders, interests of security of either of the countries.

These articles were a serious warning to world reaction which had on several occasions encroached upon Iran and they have served as a guarantee of the neighboring country's integrity. In the entire history of the treaty, Article 6 has operated on just one occasion--during World War II. The entry of Soviet Troops into north Iran not only secured the rear of the allied powers but also shattered Hitler's plans to seize Iran. The best proof of noninterference in Iran's internal affairs was the preservation of the monarchy in those years, though it has now been swept away by the Iranian people themselves.

As is known, the shah's regime on several occasions violated the spirit and letter of the treaty by transforming the country into a U.S. military base. This was promoted to a large degree by the shackling agreement with the United States of 1959 which provided for military assistance to the regime "including the use of armed forces." In practice this meant the possibility of U.S. incursion at any convenient moment. Today the plans for creating a "quick reaction force" which are being hatched by the Pentagon pursue the very same objective. It is perfectly understandable why Iran's public is resolutely demanding the abrogation of the agreement with the United States which supported the hated regime until the very last moment.

The wishes of Iran's progressive circles to make known to the people the policy of the Soviet Union and its sincere desire to have Iran as a good and independent neighbor are also understandable.

PRAVDA ON IRAN'S ANNULMENT OF MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

LD100838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--The Iranian Government decided to denounce agreements and contracts envisaging deliveries to Iran of U.S. weapons to a total sum of $9 billion.

This was said here by Deputy Prime Minister, official representative of the government Sadeq Tabataba'i.

He said that under this decision contracts were annulled with Bell, Boeing and Grumman for the purchases of such types of armaments and military equipment as F-16 fighter planes, planes of the AWACS (air-borne warning and control system), and destroyers.

Concerning other aspects of Iranian-American relations, the deputy prime minister stated that Iran will not follow in the U.S. wake, including on questions of oil policy.

MOSCOW REPORTS COMING INTO FORCE OF NEW PRESS LAW IN IRAN

LD132343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] It is reported from Tehran that a new law on the press came into force today. In accordance with the law, foreign journalists working in or visiting Iran may be prosecuted if the paper or agency which they represent prints materials distorting events in Iran. According to the new law, the REUTER agency reports, foreign journalists may also be imprisoned for a period of up to 3 years for insulting government or religious leaders in the press. Journalists departing for Iran will henceforth have to take an oath in the Iranian embassy in their country that the materials they write will be based solely on the truth. They will also have to guarantee that they will not diffuse unverified rumors or undertake actions which might lead to a violation of order in the country. Since the February revolution, the telegram says, six Western journalists have been expelled from Iran and several warned over their incorrect treatment of Iranian events.

MCGIFFERT, CAIRO LEADERS DISCUSS 'STRATEGIC PLAN'

LD132158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The first round of talks between the U.S. military delegation, led by McGiffert, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, and Egyptian representatives has ended in Cairo. A TASS correspondent reports that around 20 Pentagon experts are in the U.S. delegation that hes been discussing details of various programs of development of Egyptian-U.S. military cooperation for 3 days. Together with questions of U.S. military supplies to Cairo, possibilities of financial and technical participation by the United States in implementing plans for modernizing the Egyptian military industry have been reviewed. A representative of Egypt's Defense Ministry described the talks as beneficial and fruitful. While experts were seeing to technical details involved in extending Egyptian-U.S. military links in Cairo, McGiffert himself was holding talks with the top echelon of the military and political leadership in Cairo. In particular, he met with President as-Sadat.

Observers are expressing the view that at the talks between McGiffert and the Cairo leadership, problems of a strategic plan were discussed, including questions of coordinating action in the Near East and Africa within the framework of an alliance formed between Cairo and Washington after As-Sadat's signing of the separate treaty with Israel. The United States is counting on Egypt's active participation in the military bloc they are knocking together at the moment in the Near East to fight the national liberation movement and secure their predatory imperialistic interests in the area. Egypt does not conceal its readiness to play the role of policeman in the Near East.

These reports yet again confirm the indisputable fact that the notorious U.S.-style peace signed by As-Sadat and Begin last March not only has done nothing to weaken tension in the Near East, but on the contrary, has complicated the situation even further and provoked a new spiral of the arms race in the region.

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS IN DAMASCUS

LD121400 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, August 12, TASS--A meeting of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was held here. It was presided by Chairman of the National Council of Palestine K. al-Fahum.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat delivered a report at the session. He sharply condemned the annexationist policy of the participants in the Camp David deal that has led to the intensification of reprisals against Palestinian patriots in occupied Arab lands and the escalation of Israel's aggression against sovereign Lebanon.

Upon the conclusion of the meeting, Chairman of the National Council of Palestine K. al-Fahum made a statement for the press. The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, he said, unanimously and resolutely rejects such a solution of the Palestinian problem which ignores or infringes on lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. The Central Council, he said, pointed to the danger of attempts taken by the United States so as to affect the staunchness of Arabs, to split their unity and distract the attention from the consequences of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal and also to impose the plan of the so-called "autonomy" on the population of occupied lands.

The participants in the meeting emphasises the need of close coordination of actions with progressive Arab countries at the conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries to be held in Havana and at the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Members of the Central Council of the PLO declared for further rallying of the ranks of the Palestinian revolution, since, they said, it is only by united front that the Palestinian resistance movement can achieve the exercise of lawful national rights.

'ARAFAT THANKS BREZHNEV FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

LD101530 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--A telegram to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev from Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat has been received here. In the telegram Yasir 'Arafat expressed profound gratitude for the message of congratulations on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, the telegram runs, highly appreciates the confirmation made in your message that Soviet Union firmly sides with the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation against conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism, and their agents. (?I) would like to assure you that friendship and solidarity between our peoples will be steadily strengthening and that the people of Palestine takes pride in and treasures the Soviet Union as its strong friend and ally.

BELYANSKIY COMMENTS ON UK'S PLAN FOR ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA

LD132128 Moscow World Service in English 1830 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Valeriy Belyanskiy commentary]

[Text] Having received the half-hearted approval of her plan for Rhodesia at a cabinet session, which met in an atmosphere of pessimism according to THE FINANCIAL TIMES, Mrs Thatcher immediately dispatched her envoy to Salisbury. This envoy is believed to have the task of preparing a conference of all the parties concerned, to be held in London in the middle of next month.

Apparently London has some special reasons for rushing the above-mentioned conference. In the first place Parliament will have to vote on economic sanctions against Rhodesia in November and, secondly, London may feel that the balance of forces in Rhodesia may show a change in favor of the Patriotic Front which continues its military operations. In these conditions an all-party conference as the first element of the British plan is seen as a kind of [words indistinct] which can induce the national liberation forces of Zimbabwe to abandon their armed struggle in favor of some compromise talks with the Muzorewa-Smith regime. Time will show what's going to become of this British plan. In any case, the Patriotic Front leaders take a very guarded stand on London's proposals because of its reluctance to accept their conditions, the removing from power of the Muzorewa government and dissolving the army and the police. In other words, London is trying to seat the Patriotic Front at the conference with a regime which the British delegates at the Lusaka conference were compelled to describe as illegal while leaving political and military powers to it.

The question is whether London is not counting deliberately on the Patriotic Front's refusal to attend the proposed conference in London because of the unacceptable conditions. If this happened London might blame the Patriotic Front for refusing to work for a peace settlement and (?would) try to push through new elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia under British supervision. These elections will be conducted on the basis of the existing and only slightly revised Rhodesian Constitution. The main objective of this scenario is to keep from power the Patriotic Front and preserve the Rhodesian regime which, on the one hand, would not be summarily condemned by other African countries and which, on the other, would preserve British economic and strategic interests in Africa's south.

One can assume that being aware of this British (?aim), both Muzorewa and Smith have stopped blaming London after the conference in Lusaka and have started speaking of optimism and chances of success for London's policy on Rhodesia. Being aware of (?the) strong Tory feelings for the undemocratic Rhodesian regime, Ian Smith has even described Mrs Thatcher as the best man in England. It is hard to say how flattering this compliment really is coming from the racists but it is even more difficult to give guarantees that future developments in Zimbabwe Rhodesia will actually follow the course marked out by London.

NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION TRIUMPHED OVER U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD131529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[R. Tuchnin article under the rubric "On International Themes": "An Irreversible Process"]

[Text] The people of Nicaragua are embarking on building a new life. Even quite recently blood was being abundantly shed here: In their protracted agonies, Somoza and his minions were destroying cities and settlements and dropping their cargoes of death upon civilians. Try as their U.S. guardians and the neighboring dictators did to help them from outside, they were unable to cling to the reins of power and they were swept away by the mighty wave of the nationwide uprising.

Death and destruction, grief and tears, were left behind by the hated dictatorship, one of the cruellest military and police tyrannies that has ever existed on the Latin American Continent. Great were the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters. Their will was strained to the limit. The heroic feat of the Nicaraguan patriots, who broke the resistance of Somoza's "black guard" in single combat of unprecedented ferocity and at the cost of thousands and thousands of casualties, will never be forgotten in the annals of the continent's liberation struggle.

The victory of Nicaragua's insurgent people has confirmed in practice a great revolutionary truth: If the broad masses, united by the idea of freedom and justice, rise to a resolute struggle against oppressors, no reactionary forces are capable in the final analysis of holding out in the face of their overwhelming onslaught.

The fact that the people of quite a small Central American country, who for decades had been ruthlessly stifled with the help of U.S. weapons and capital by the Nicaraguan oligarchy and who had been opposed by Somoza's army which was armed to the teeth, have been able to achieve liberation will undoubtedly exert a tremendous influence on the development of events throughout Latin America.

The echo of the revolutionary changes in Nicaragua which has reverberated south of the Rio Grande has thrown local reaction into a state of alarm and fear--especially those dictatorial regimes which rely on the help of their U.S. masters and who get along very quietly behind the screen of their clamorous campaign about "human rights." It is precisely for this reason that U.S. Government circles are now fond of repeating, with hindsight, that official Washington was also allegedly in favor of Somoza's resigning and even made some kind of initial moves on this score. But they are deliberately not making any mention there that this tactic of foreign policy maneuvering began after the fate of Somoza and his entourage had already in fact been sealed under the very powerful blows of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

It will be recalled how Washington diplomacy was straining at the leash to force through its plan in the OAS for direct armed intervention under the guise of so-called "inter-American peace forces" and how lamentably this maneuver ended, having been rejected by an absolute majority of the continent's countries. The voting in the OAS showed that in this once dutiful "Pan-American" citadel of Washington quite different ideas hold sway which are incompatible with the northern neighbor's former diktat. The Andean Pact countries (Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador) which are now making great efforts to limit U.S. monopoly dominance in their region, firmly and categorically condemned imperialist interference in the Nicaraguan people's internal affiars. Thus, with respect to the events in Nicaragua growing resistance by the Latin American countries to the vain imperialist writhings of the United States has been brought to light.

Nicaragua's patriots are faced with a very crucial task at the present stage--to defend the revolution against the internal and external enemies who have not laid down their arms and will attempt overtly and gradually to undermine the national unity which has developed in the struggle against tyranny. But the people's revolutionary determination which has been tested by the fire of battle is the reliable guarantee of their ultimate victory on the road toward freedom and democracy.

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

ALIYEV ADDRESSES 11 JULY BAKU CONFERENCE ON VUZ ADMISSIONS

LD130857 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Exemplary Organization of Entrance Examinations for VUZES: Conference at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee devotes unremitting attention to the training of highly skilled specialists for all spheres of the economy, science and culture, and shows constant concern for improving the training and educational process in VUZES and of the organization of entrance examinations at Vuzes. On the threshold of this important stage [the entrance examination period] in the VUZES' life, a conference took place at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 11 July, in order to comprehensively discuss questions connected with preparing for and holding the examinations.

Present at the conference were Obkom, Gorkom and Raykom secretaries, leaders of ministries and departments, rectors, secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations, chairmen of VUZ trade union committees and executives of the Azerbijan Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Republican Council of Ministers, the Komsomol Central Committee, people's control organs, creative unions and the mass information media.

G. I. Isayev, Azerbiajan first deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, gave a briefing on progress in preparing for the entrance examinations.

The conference was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Conferences at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on questions of preparing for and holding VUZ entrance examinations, he said, have become a good tradition. They play a great role in improving the activity of the republic's higher education, improving admissions to VUZES and eliminating existing shortcomings. These traditional conferences have been held for 10 years now. And today we recall the first such meeting in 1969, when the situation in the republic, including Vuzes, was characterized by the existence of exceptionally serious shortcomings. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and its bureau were concerned with the situation which had arisen and were just beginning to adopt measures to rectify it.

In the period which has elapsed since then, great positive changes have taken place in the republic, having a beneficial effect on the activity of higher education and in particular on the organization of admissions to VUZES. Whereas before we were talking about an unhealthy atmosphere in VUZES, abuses, bribe-taking, protectionism and lack of objectivity, which were widespread, today it is a question of considerable progress and a radically altered state of affairs in educational institutions. At the same time today we are talking about the need for further improvement in higher education and in admissions to VUZES.

Admissions to VUZES, Comrade Aliyev stressed, are a significant sociopolitical measure affecting the interests of the broad masses of working people in Azerbaijan, and the mood of many people and the moral and psychological climate in the republic will depend to a certain extent on how this major campaign goes.

The 25th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's program speeches put forward crucial tasks in further improving the activity of higher education. Vivid new evidence of the tremendous concern which the communist party and the Soviet state tirelessly display for improving higher education is provided by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution On Further Developing Higher Education and Improving the Quality of Training of Specialists. This very important document elaborates an all-embracing set of measures aimed at further improving the activity of higher education, increasing its role in socioeconomic, scientific and technical progress and supplying leading sectors of the national economy more fully with highly skilled cadres. We are all obliged to intensify attention toward educating young people and toward educational matters, particularly higher education, by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work. It is from these high and responsible positions that we today approach questions of preparing for and carrying out admissions to VUZes.

Judging from the information provided by the comrades who have spoken, the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and VUZes have, on the basis of accumulated experience, carried out considerable work in insuring a high standard in the preparation for and holding of entrance exams. A further quest is going on for ways of improving their organization.

At the same time there are still shortcomings in preparing for and holding entrance exams to VUZes, as well as in the VUZes' activity in general. Measures must be adopted to decisively eliminate them and everything must be done to insure that this year's admissions take place on an even higher standard.

Speaking of the fact that there are very many people wanting to receive higher education in the republic, Comrade Aliyev stressed the need to pick out the best, the most worthy and capable. For it is they who will have to work in the last decades of our century and resolve tasks connected with further developing society and, in particular, our republic. That is why objective selection is a most important sociopolitical task not only for today but in the long term. After all, our future depends on how we educate young people today, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said. And we should remember this constantly.

The attention and efforts of the rector's offices and of the VUZes' party, Komsomol and other public organizations must be directed toward insuring the efficient organization and holding of entrance exams. Very great significance is attached to the composition of admissions committees and to the competence, adherence to principle and the integrity of their members and all the examiners. The experience of past years shows that among them there are still people who do not inspire confidence and who abuse their position. On this basis, we must again check most attentively the composition of examiners and all who will be involved in work on admissions to VUZes. Public opinion in the VUZ collective should be taken into account here.

It is very important, Comrade Aliyev went on to say, to create a favorable, tranquil atmosphere in the process of entrance exams and to insure that a young person participating in this competition can display his knowledge and ability to the greatest extent. Sensitivity, patience and--most important--complete objectivity in assessing his knowledge must be displayed toward each secondary school graduate. The entire process of the exams must be monitored in such a way as to preclude any abuses.

We must use every means to nip in the bud all instances--which still occur--of bribe-taking, protectionism and of attempts on the part of individual workers in higher education to use the entrance exams for their own selfish purposes and to illegally obtain places for their relatives and acquaintances.

Great experience has been accumulated in recent years in the use of leading methods and modern technical resources for monitoring the conducting of entrance exams. All this must be used widely, with the greatest possible effectiveness, this year too in order to improve the selection of entrants to VUZes.

Special attention should be devoted to further improving the social make-up of students. Here changes take place every year, considerably more workers, Kolkhoz member and their children are being admitted than ever before. But we should continue to improve the social make-up of the student body, particularly in admissions to certain faculties enjoying special popularity.

With a view to training specialists for certain sectors of the economy in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast and certain rural regions, plans are envisaged for noncompetitive admissions to the republic's VUZes. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the rector's offices of VUZes, jointly with local party organizations, must insure the strict observance of the conditions of noncompetitive admissions and select and admit only those who will return to work in their villages and rayons in the future. Special attention must be devoted to training teachers of Russian from among rural young people. By means of noncompetitive admissions, significantly more young men and girls from rural areas must become students at the arts institute and the conservatory.

Great concern and attention is required by preparatory departments, in which workers and kolkhoz members study, subsequently entering VUZes on a preferential basis. However, not everything is satisfactory at certain preparatory faculties; young men and girls are sometimes admitted there who have not worked anywhere, and who have certificates known to be false.

A fundamental improvement is needed in the activity of branches of other cities' VUZes, located in Baku.

As is known, we attach great significance to training highly qualified specialists for the Azerbaijan national economy in the VUZes of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the country. In recent years great progress has been achieved in organizing the selection of young people for these educational institutions. Thus whereas only 47 people were sent to Moscow and Leningrad in 1970, this year we will send more than 770 young men and girls to study there. At the same time by no means is everything being done to insure high-standard admissions. This has an effect, in its turn, on study and there is still a high dropout rate among first-year students in Vuzes in other cities. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the rector's offices of VUZes must devote particular attention toorganizing admissions to VUZes in other cities and carry this out with a high sense of responsibility. It is of no less significance to monitor the quality of study by our young people in VUZes in other cities and to make effective use of their graduates in the republic's national economy.

The Azerbaijan State Committee for Labor must involve itself actively in the job placement of young men and women who fail to gain admission to VUZes on the results of the competition and in keeping tabs on their arrival and establishment at the place of work. Leaders of ministries and departments and party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs must show great concern for the job placement of all young people who have finished secondary school.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that party, Soviet, trade union and komsomol organs, rector's offices and public organizations of VUZes will do everything to insure the entrance exams are held to a high organizational and ideological standard and will fulfill with honor this great and crucial task.

Taking part in the work of the conference were members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau K.M. Bagirov, A.I. Ibragimov, G.Kh. Ibragimov, A.G. Kerimov, V.S. Krasilnikov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and K.A. Khalilov, and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau I.N. Askerov and G.Sh. Efendiyev.

KIRILENKO, CHERNENKO, OTHERS AT CONFERENCE FOR MEDIA

LD132134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A conference for leaders of the central papers, magazines, publishing houses, television and radio broadcasting and news agencies was held at the CPSU Central Committee today on the role played by the mass information and propaganda media in fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on further improving the economic mechanism and on the tasks of party and state organs and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving, planning and strengthening the effect of the economic mechanism on raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of work. A report on the basic questions pertaining to the planned changes in planning and management methods was delivered by Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan. There was a wide exchange of views.

Speaking at the conference was Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The decisions that have been adopted, it was noted at the conference, reflect the consistency in the implementation of the party's economic strategy formulated by the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses taking into account the special feature of the country's socioeconomic development in conditions of mature socialism. They stem from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, from the provisions in the new USSR Constitution and from the speeches of Comrade Brezhnev. The importance of making active use of the press and of all information and propaganda media for developing a nationwide movement to meet in a worthy manner the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday and the 26th congress of our Leninist party was pointed out at the conference. It was noted that great efficiency and promptness [operativnost] and demonstration of the best examples of management and of new achievements in the development of industry, construction and other industrial branches were needed to throw light on current events.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Gorbachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and also heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA MEETING OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL WORKERS

LD130923 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 July 1979 front-pages a KAZTAG report entitled "Increasing the Activeness of People's Control Workers" on a 20 July Alma-Ata meeting of the republic's people's control organs aktiv. The report states that the meeting was attended by "Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee."

KIRGIZ SUPREME SOVIET ANNOUNCES TWO MINISTERIAL CHANGES

LD140755 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 31 July 1979 front-pages two Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 30 July 1979 announcing the appointment of Ivan Petrovich Kondrashov as Kirgiz minister of rural construction and Kalkash Mambetovich Batyrkanov as Kirgiz minister of land reclamation and water resources. The same paper publishes on page 4 the following unattributed report:

"By decrees dated 30 July 1979 the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Nikifor Lukich Kim from his duties as Kirgiz SSR minister of rural construction and Comrade Asan Kozhomkulov from his duties as Kirgiz SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources in connection with their transfer to other work."

ARMENIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD140757 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Rafayel Mikhaylovich Samsonov chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Cinematography.

BELORUSSIAN MINISTER ON COMBATTING BRIBERY

LD130919 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 July 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by G. Zhabitskiy, Belorussian minister of internal affairs, entitled: "Verbal Persuasion and the Strict Force of the Law" in which he observes that "one of the most rebarbative and dangerous phenomena which still continues to occur is bribery" despite the fact that the "social roots of crime in the Soviet state have long since been eliminated." He points out that persons succumb to bribery not in order to acquire the essentials of a basic existence but in order to finance "drinking bouts" and lead a "dissipated way of life." After citing a number of specific cases of bribery that have come before the courts he stresses that although criminals of this kind will be "punished in strict accordance with the law," this is not enough, concluding that "Prevention is the main thing--the elimination of the conditions conducive to crimes and active and resolute struggle against crime by all conscious members of society."

PARIS PAPER NOTES START OF TASHKENT TRIAL OF TATAR MILITANT

LD131417 Paris L'AURORE in French 9 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Trial of a Tatar Militant"]

[Text] The trial of Crimean Tatar militant Rechat Dzhemilev opened in Tashkent Tuesday.

Arrested last April and accused of anti-Soviet propaganda, this 47 year old engineer, who has worked to publish the fate of some 200,000 Tatars deported to Central Asia under Stalin, faces 5 years hard labor.

GEORGIAN PARTY ON KOLKHOZ CRIME OF EMBEZZLEMENT

LD130753 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 July 1979 front-pages a 2,000-word GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "At the Georgian CP Central Committee" and the heading "Brought to Task for Embezzling Public Property!" stating that "the Georgian CP Central Committee has discussed a case of the deliberate destruction of crops and the embezzlement of public property in the kolkhoz of Tsodniskari Village in Lagodekhskiy Rayon and has adopted a resolution on this question." The report goes on to describe the case, involving the use of kolkhoz land for growing watermelons which were then sold "at speculative prices" on the kolkhoz market, and states that the resolution has ordered the expulsion of Sh. Gozalishvili, kolkhoz chairman, from the party and the dismissal of V. Kharaishvili, secretary of the Tsodniskari Village Party organization, and G. Tskipurishvili, chairman of the Lagodekhskiy Rayispolkom and chief of the rayon agricultural administration, for their negligence. The report also details the tasks which the resolution has set regarding the further investigation of the "crimes and violations committed" in the kolkhoz and notes that "obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR councils of ministers, the Yugo-Osetsinskaya ASSR Oblispolkom, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and Georgian ministries and departments are recommended to use this resolution as a guideline in elaborating measures for the further consolidation of party and state discipline."

TURKMEN PAPER ON MUSLIM RELIGIOUS 'CHARLATAN'

LD130819 [Editorial Report LD] Akhkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 July 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Dzh. Atayev under the heading "Charlatan From Altmysh" describing the activities of Nasyrulla Ibadullayev, known as Khodzha-Eke, who "allegedly uses not medicines or medical procedures but prayers and incantations to cure those suffering from all sorts of diseases." Atayev describes the faith-healer's luxuriously appointed house where he entertains those who seek his services and states that although Ibadullayev "is in no way troubled by socially useful labor" on the Kalinin Kolkhoz, where he lives, the Kolkhoz board described him as a "kolkhoz shock worker" and tried to arrange a trip to Egypt for him to visit "Muslim holy places."

Atayev states that Ibadullayev "has finally started to speak of his desire to correct his errors and promises to engage in socially useful labor" but expresses astonishment at the conniving attitude of the kolkhoz officials and the Tashauzskiy party raykom's failure to deal with the matter.

RESOLUTIONS ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FUEL CONSERVATION

LD131025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS 'Official Section']

[Excerpt] On Workers' Vocational Training

The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress set the task of improving work on the training, skill enhancement and retraining of cadres.

In order to implement that task the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have examined the question of measures to further improve the training and skill enhancement of production workers and have adopted a relevant resolution.

The resolution points out that ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations have accumulated considerable experience of work in training workers and have created skilled cadres of teachers, foremen and production training instructors. Each year in production work some 6 million people learn new trades and more than 20 million workers receive further training and increase their economic knowledge. A substantial contribution to the vocational training and to the ideological-political and moral education of young people is made by some 2 million mentors.

At the same time the standard of work in the vocational training of production workers still falls short of the requirements of the 25th party congress.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet have directed USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and leaders of associations, enterprises and organizations to elaborate and implement the necessary measures for the further development of the system of production cadres' vocational training, for improving the standard of workers' training and education, and for creating the conditions for continuously improving their skill in accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress in order to raise production efficiency and work quality in every possible way.

Provision is made for measures aimed at improving the planning of production workers' vocational training. Associations, enterprises and organizations are to be set annual targets for the training and further training of workers, with separate targets for the skill enhancement of women.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to set associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction targets for 1981-1985 for expanding (building) the production-instructional base for the training and skill enhancement of production workers and to take steps to expand production of instructional aids, equipment and technical facilities so that combines running training courses, training centers, classes and workshops can be better equipped with them.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments are instructed to insure the skill enhancement of leading workers and specialists dealing with questions of production workers' vocational training.

It has been laid down that women workers with children up to the age of eight should undergo retraining and skill enhancement on a full-time basis and that they should continue to draw their average monthly pay during training.

In order to increase the role of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education in implementing a unified state policy in the sphere of training skilled workers and insuring that the work of USSR ministries and departments is coordinated in that sphere, provision is made for the said committee to establish an inter-departmental council for the vocational and technical education, training and skill enhancement of workers.

The resolution defines the tasks of party, trade union and Komsomol organs in the matter of improving production workers' training and skill enhancement. Questions of workers' vocational training and education and of their general education and instruction in economics, the resolution emphasizes, should be the constant focus of attention of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Using Petroleum Products Economically

The Government of the USSR has adopted a resolution "On Making Better Use of Petroleum Products in Agriculture."

While noting the positive results of the work done by soviet and agricultural organs to organize the economical use of fuels and lubricants in agriculture, the USSR Council of Ministers has pointed out serious shortcomings in this field. On a number of farms the keeping of records of fuels and lubricants has been neglected, big losses of petroleum products have been allowed to occur as a result of the unsatisfactory conditions of petroleum storage facilities, the regulations governing the storage of petroleum products are flagrantly violated and they are not being used for their proper purposes.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Equipment to Agriculture, union republic councils of ministers and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences are instructed to formulate and to implement measures to reduce consumption of petroleum products by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other farms by improving norm-setting and record-keeping, introducing improved procedures for using equipment, strengthening the material and technical base of petroleum storage, keeping a tighter check on the consumption of petroleum products and preventing losses thereof in storage, delivery-taking and transportation.

The relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been set targets for the construction and reconstruction of petroleum storage facilities, and for the production of refuelling equipment and equipment for pumping fuel and oils, and for the production of handy-pack lubricant greases and a new type of oil for agricultural machinery hydraulic systems (to replace motor oils). It is planned to earmark for agriculture in the 11th 5-Year Plan a substantial number of road tankers to carry petroleum products, refuelling trucks and special trucks for the technical servicing of petroleum depots, washing installations and other types of equipment.

Provision is also made for measures aimed at improving record-keeping and accountability in the use of petroleum products. It is proposed that union republic councils of ministers should examine the question of strengthening, where necessary, the subdivisions for the allocation of petroleum products and for checking the consumption thereof in agriculture.

PRAVDA ON NEED FOR FLEXIBILITY IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD131331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "To Meet Consumer Demands"]

[Text] The main content of the party's economic and social policy is constant concern for improving our people's well-being. At his meeting with working people in Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "In insuring the strict fulfillment of the social program adopted by the 25th congress the party will continue to devote priority attention to improving Soviet people's life...."

Every year there are more consumer goods on the store counters--clothes, shoes, consumer technology and household articles. Simultaneously with the growth in volume of output, the quality of these products is improving. During the current 5-year plan the proportion of goods in the highest quality category has increased more than three fold. Well-earned popularity is enjoyed, for instance, by textiles from the Kupava fine cloth factory in the Moscow area, shoes from Yerevan's Masis production association and furniture manufactured by Tiraspol craftsmen from Moldavia. The lasting success of these products is insured by the exemplary management and organization of production, the comprehensive mechanization and automation of technological processes and the desire to take into account in good time changes in market forces and the population's requirements.

The counters of cur stores are not empty. But people often go away without buying anything. There are several reasons for this. The main one is that consumers' increased material standard and stricter esthetic requirements sometimes outstrip industrial potential. In the last 8 years financial deposits in savings banks have nearly trebled, while production of goods has increased much more slowly than working people's incomes. This means we must strive for the more rapid development of the production of goods in popular demand.

The purchaser wants to see in the stores a wide choice of articles of various qualities, fashions and prices. However, obsolete indicators for production planning have sometimes incited industry to reduce the product mix. The desire to increase "gross output" and the volume of sales blocks the way to the counters for many cheap goods which are extremely necessary to the consumer but "not advantageous" to the producers. At the same time sewing workers, for instance, seek to "embellish" an ordinary, everyday coat with a silverfox or mink collar in order to achieve a sizeable volume of output in financial terms. This year it was planned for the Rosshveyprom first industrial association to manufacture 3.8 million children's coats. The enterprises could have produced far more of them, but clothes for children reduce the volume of sales in rubles, since they are much cheaper than adults' clothes. There is only one conclusion: Planning organs must bring trade orders, consumer interests and product quality into the foreground.

It is very important to give industrial collectives an economic interest in producing fashionable, high quality goods and at the same time to place material sanctions on the delivery of outmoded, unmarketable articles. Let work quality have a direct influence on the level of bonuses for all participants in production! It is still a common occurrence for enterprises which have not improved their technology for a long time and which produce outmoded goods to be in the best financial position. When assimilating new products it is usually necessary to reorganize the conveyor and bear additional expanses, but these are not compensated for as necessary.

The main supplier of goods in popular demand is light industry, but heavy industry sectors also play an active part in providing the population with consumer goods, particularly cultural and household goods. In the fourth year of the 5-year plan they are to manufacture 7.8 percent more such products than last year. A series of ministries--for the aircraft and electrical equipment industries and ferrous metallurgy--are as yet far from making full use of capacities for producing these goods, believing them to be of secondary importance. There are not enough steel enamelled utensils, galvanic batteries, detergents and several other household goods on sale. There are many complaints against plants manufacturing refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and radio receivers. These often have to be repaired during the guarantee period. This is the result of insufficient attention by leaders of sector ministries, associations and enterprises to the quality of products for the population. Party organizations are called upon to decisively overcome this undervaluation, strengthening exactingness toward economic cadres.

Great significance is attached to further improving the market research service. As yet, as a rule, it only notes the situation which has arisen and has no real influence on industry. At the same time there is a scientific research institute in this sphere attached to the USSR Ministry of Trade, which should predict more accurately the demand for tomorrow's products, foresee changes in fashion and have a reasonable influence on the formation of taste. Then industry will be better prepared for rapid maneuvering and will be able to change over more flexibly to new types of clothes, shoes and other goods.

Useful experience in collaboration between trade and the consumer has been accumulated in several republics. Thus Kiev's Ukraina department store has established a stable demand for products from a local shoe factory by means of regular mass polls and the mathematical analysis of questionnaires. And the produces, having reliable figures, take decisions more boldly and work purposefully in the market's interests. It is expedient for trade ministries and technical information services to disseminate such methods of studying consumer demand.

Expanding the production of high quality goods is a subject of constant concern for party committees. In launching socialist competition for the production of good, fashionable goods in demand, it is necessary at the same time to call leaders and specialists more strictly to account for every case of the appearance of poor quality, unmarketable goods and to educate cadres in a spirit of high responsibility to the consumer.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PLANS TO IMPROVE PLANNING MECHANISM

LD131335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "At a New Level of Management"]

[Text] Through the selfless labor of Soviet people guided by the Leninist party a mighty productive, scientific and technical potential has been created in the country and the dynamic growth of the economy of developed socialism has been insured in the years of the 8th, 9th and 10th 5-year plans. Even in comparison with the recent past we are now dealing with a national economy on a completely different scale. National income has more than doubled. In the last 5 years R400 billion has been invested in fixed production capital. In the same period about R160 billion has been invested in agriculture--more than in the first half-century of Soviet power. The main thing now is to handle the mighty economic, scientific and technical potential effectively and make the fullest possible use of the advantages of the planned economic system. The 25th CPSU Congress defined the main directions in improving the economic machinery. Subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches have stressed that the task is to improve the standard of planning and economic management and bring it into line with the requirements of the present stage.

The other day the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution on further improving the economic machinery and on the tasks of party and state organs. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" has been published.

Both documents emanate from the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions of the new USSR Constitution. They elaborate a system of measures to further improve the planned leadership of the economy, to develop democratic principles in production management and to increase the creative initiative of labor collectives.

The system of indicators and economic norms being laid down in 5-year plans (broken down into years) includes: the growth in net output (normative), and in certain sectors--commodity output in comparable prices; output in physical terms; increase in labor productivity. In plans for the country, sectors and regions composite sections are being elaborated for the whole range of social measures, which are linked with targets in production growth, capital construction and increased efficiency.

The responsibility of the USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments for balancing trade targets has been stepped up. Responsibility for satisfying the requirements of the national economy and the population for products of the necessary range and quality has been entrusted to the leading ministries for the production of a particular product. In 1980 it is planned to complete the transfer of associations and enterprises to direct, long-term economic ties.

Administrative and planning activity is aimed at the more complete satisfaction of growing social and personal requirements. A further improvement in the quality and range of consumer goods will be promoted by the development of a network of company stores, an improvement in the work of wholesale fairs and the conclusion of 5-year agreements between trade and industrial organizations. Republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are entrusted with compiling and approving composite 5-year and annual plans for the production of consumer goods and local construction materials and housing, municipal, cultural and consumer construction work.

It is planned to elaborate proposals on further improving the organizational structure of administration, providing for measures to overcome department isolation and improve sectorial and territorial administration and organizational forms of implementing targeted programs. Measures will also be elaborated to increase the soviets' role in economic building and to extend the rights and initiative of labor collectives.

A wide range of measures is to be implemented to accelerate the commissioning of production capacities and to increase the effectiveness of capital investments. Autonomous financing will be further developed in production and construction and installation organizations. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to move over to the formation of economic incentive funds according to stable norms. The resources of these funds must be used strictly as intended, the remnants will be transferred to the following year and will not be subject to withdrawal.

Incentives are being introduced for producing products with the seal of quality, including consumer goods. The wages of collectives and of each worker will be made more dependent on the increase in labor productivity and the improvement in the final results of work.

The implementation of the planned measures to improve the economic machinery is a major economic and political task. It demands great organizational, ideological and political work. It is important to introduce in time the necessary provisions and instructions, to have a responsible attitude to preparing them and not to permit bureaucratic complications of these documents. Here an important role is allotted to workers in planning organs, ministries and departments.

Local soviet ispolkoms must play a most active part in restructuring the economic machinery and organizing explanatory work and the study of the particular features of the system outlined. "Our soviets, soviet democracy," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has indicated, "contain a tremendous vital force. And it must be used even more fully to reveal existing reserves, criticize shortcomings, compare opinions and elaborate well-founded decisions."

Every labor collective, on the basis of profound comprehension of the resolutions which have been adopted, must do everything necessary to implement the measures outlined. This will help to strengthen state, production and labor discipline and increase cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and contract commitments.

Reports are coming in from all over the country on Soviet people's unanimous approval of the measures to improve planning and the economic machinery. Their implementation will help to improve production efficiency and the quality of all our work and will promote the successful development of the country's economy.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER APPOINTED IN AZERBAIJAN

LD130919 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of 13 July Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Appointment of Comrade T.Sh. Safaraliyev as Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Industrial Construction"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

That Comrade Tofik Shamil Ogly Safariliyev be appointed minister of industrial construction of the Azerbaijan SSR.

[Signed] K. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

G. Abilova, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

ESTONIAN FINANCE MINISTER REPLACED WITH NEW APPOINTMENT

LD130921 [Editorial Report LD] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 July 1979 front-pages a 299-word Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree dated 13 July on the appointment of Endel Ickhannesovich Myandmaa as Estonian SSR finance minister.

The same issue also carries on page 4 a "Diary" report on the release as of 13 July 1979 of Comrade Albert Aleksandrovich Norak from his post as finance minister "in connection with his transfer to other work."

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13 AUGUST

LD140426 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

13 August

The grain crops have ripened earlier than usual in Tuvinskaya ASSR. Harvesting of wheat is beginning. Reaping and threshing on the first hundred hectares has produced a good yield. Grain must be harvested on 250,000 hectares. A record 34,000 cotton combines will be used in Uzbekistan this year. They will harvest 4 million tons of cotton, which is more than two-thirds of the entire crop. (0001 GMT)

Checherskiy and Brestskiy rayons are among the first in Belorussia to finish the harvesting of cereals and the sale of grain to the state. Gomelskaya Oblast will complete the harvest in a day or two. Belgorodskaya Oblast is the first in the Central-Chernozem Zone to complete reaping of early grain crops. The harvest work was carried out at a fast rate despite complex weather conditions. (0500 GMT)

Belorussian land cultivators are cutting grain on the second million hectares. Grain crops were harvested from 40,000 hectares in Ryazanskaya Oblast yesterday. (0530 GMT)

Kustanayskaya Oblast has begun cutting grain and wheat crops; several farms are obtaining 25-28 quintals per hectare of winter grain crops. (0900 GMT)

Newly harvested grain has begun to be transported along the roads of Permskaya Oblast. All rayons of the western Urals have joined the harvesting work. The farms of Altayskiy Kray today began the mass sowing of winter crops. Rye and winter wheat will occupy an area of 200,000 hectares. This is significantly more than last year. As practice shows winter crops in Altayskiy Kray every year yield a stable harvest. Rye is especially good here. Fertile land has been given over to this crop everywhere. (1100 GMT)

Newly harvested grain has arrived at the elevators in Prikamys. All rayons of the western Urals are harvesting grain on an area of over 1.23 million hectares. Lvovskaya Oblast machine operators are traveling to the Kazakhstan virgin lands to help with the harvest. They have won this honor by their good work at home. (1200 GMT)

Kurskaya Oblast is completing the grain crops harvest. Threshing is proceeding at a high rate. The weather is favorable for harvesting. Kurganskaya Oblast elevators have begun receiving grain from the harvest. Grain stores capacity has been increased by reconstruction, and the level of automation has increased. (1445 GMT)

To harvest grain crops fast and without losses is the motto of the harvest workers in Omskaya Oblast where the harvest has just started. Farmers are making use of such reserves as progressive technology and highly efficient utilization of machinery. (1730 GMT)

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON LATEST USSR GRAIN HARVESTING FIGURES

LD131447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "Carrying Out the Harvesting and Procurement of Grain Efficiently"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 6 August grain and pulse crops (not including corn) had been cut over 35.8 million hectares--29 percent of the area occupied by these crops. [paragraph continues]

Some 87 percent of the cut grain crops had been threshed.

The harvest is under way in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and in the northwestern RSFSR, and the harvest front is moving further east in the country. In Kazakhstan, the Pavlodarskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts have followed Semipalatinskaya Oblast in starting to cut the grain crops. The procurement of fodder for stockraising and also the preparations for, and the actual sowing of winter crops are continuing everywhere.

In many oblasts of the RSFSR the July heat has given way to cool weather and rain. In the fodder fields the grasses have begun to grow, the plantations of sugar beet, corn and vegetables have become more dense and green....and the machine operators engaged in harvesting grain crops are faced with additional difficulties. In the excessively wet fields of the central Volga, the Urals and the Volga-Vyatka Region, the combines are having to work with cage wheels[sdvoennyye kolesa]. In the eastern Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem oblasts and the south of the central region of the RSFSR green, grassy late shoots [podgon] have made it necessary for the graingrowers to cut the grain crops in swathes first, to turn the damp cuttings over continuously, and only then carry out the threshing. This is a lengthy, labor intensive process, but there is no other way out there.

Under these conditions collaboration between farms, rayons and oblasts acquires great significance. Thus in Orenburgskaya oblast the machine operators of Ileksiy Rayon were the first to cope with the harvest toil, and they immediately began to send machinery over to the virgin lands farms, where the harvest is only just beginning. Fifty "ships of the steppe" came to the assistance of Orenburgskiy Rayon from Tyulganskiy Rayon. Upon their arrival they immediately joined in the work and in a few days had harvested grain crops from 5,000 hectares.

In Altayskiy Kray at present the grain harvest is under way on the banks of the Ob. All the machinery is concentrated in 1,500 harvesting and transport complexes, so as to gather the harvest from an area of 4,734,000 hectares in an extremely short space of time.

In the RSFSR by 6 August grain and pulse crops had been cut over 17.1 million hectares and threshed over 13.3 million hectares. This year's harvest was completed earlier than usual only in the Northern Caucasus, in Moldavia and in the southern part of the Ukraine. In the remaining agricultural zones the harvest was launched at the same time as last year, but in the Central-Chernozem oblasts, in the northwestern RSFSR, in the Baltic republics and in the Volga-Vyatka Region it was even later.

In gathering in the harvest, cropgrowers and leaders of farms and party, soviet and agricultural organs must remember that, as always, their first commandment is the strict fulfillment of plans and pledges for the timely sale of grain to the state. The rhythm of the harvest production process must also be subordinated to this task: the rapid rate of harvesting and of transporting grain to the threshing floors, its rapid cleaning and drying and speedy transportation to elevators and procurement centers. At the same time reports are coming in that in some places grain is accumulating at the threshing floors, is soiling and is being transported to elevators and grain reception centers slowly. This situation is intolerable. The least delay in fulfilling the grain procurement plan is a flagrant violation of state discipline, and those to blame for such delays must be dealt with strictly.

Hundreds, even thousands, of examples indicate that the leaders in the competition between agricultural workers can keep their promise even under this year's conditions and are fulfilling the first graingrowing commandment.

The main stage of the struggle for the 1979 harvest lies ahead--the harvest in the vast expanses of Kazakhstan, Siberia, Altayskiy Kray... Here the grain crops are gratifying to the cropgrowers, the ears are ripening well and promise high threshing yields. The grain also promises to be of large dimensions, rich in protein and vitreous [staklovidnyy].

Party, soviet and agricultural organs and rayon, oblast and kray harvesting staffs are now thinking out to the last detail the strategy and tactics for the vast labor battle for grain. The state gives our eastern granaries great assistance to gather in the harvest rapidly and without losses and to obtain grain of the highest quality.

Thus, thousands and thousands of highly experienced combine operators and truck drivers are coming to Kazakhstan from the European part of the country. Some 5,000 combines with operators will help to harvest Russia's largest area of fields--in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Chelyabinskaya, Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray will get reinforcements.

The task is to use these big reserves to the fullest and thriftily and make practical use of the experience of the masters of harvest work--to form large harvest and transport complexes everywhere, operate on a two-shift basis and not to allow the grain to be held up at the threshing floor.

Procurement and railroad workers have a great deal of work to do in the near future. Their motto must be: "Give the go-ahead to eastern grain!" This is why it is necessary in the meantime to insure the full readiness of elevator facilities and approach roads and make sure that trucks do not stand idle at the grain reception centers.

Another aspect of the work is grain quality. Before the harvest it is necessary to survey the whole area, take sample sheaves and carry out tens of thousands of analyses to determine where the next harvest's grain will come from and what its characteristics will be. This is laborious and painstaking work. The USSR Ministry of Procurements ought to put its experienced cadres on this job. There is a shortage of them at the moment.

Elevators in the eastern regions have to be clear of grain from last year's harvest in literally a matter of days. At the moment railroad workers are delaying shipments of it.

Harvest work is hitting up with each passing hour and the harvest peak coincides with crucial work in preparation for sowing winter crops. Many farms have decided to sow more this fall. This means that they must hurry to till the soil and bring the seed material up to a high standard. Unfortunately, in Belorussia, for example, scarcely more than one-half of the area is clear of straw. The picture is the same in the Volga area. Fields earmarked for sowing winter crops have yet to be cleared in Penzenskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts and in Bashkiria and Tataria. But time will not wait. They are already sowing in many zones.

Specialists reckon that this year's conditions dictate the need for increasing use of surface tilling instead of moldboard plowing. It makes the work far quicker and makes it easier to retain moisture and destroy weeds, to carry out the sowing without delays and get even, early shoots. And this is the first guarantee of a big harvest.

...So the battle for the grain of the fourth year of the 5-year plan continues. The laying of the foundation for next year's harvest has begun.

PROGRESS OF WHEAT HARVEST IN KAZAKHSTAN, RSFSR REPORTED

LD111850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The farms of Kazakhstan have begun selling their wheat to the state. In the country in general about 40 million hectares are given over to hard strains of wheat, which is more than 60 percent of the area sown to spring and winter wheat. Up to 90 percent of the all-union harvest of hard grain crops is provided by the virgin lands in favorable years. In northern Kazakhstan where three-quarters of the republic's grain is produced, 16 million hectares have been given over to the wheat strains (Saratovskaya-29) and (Bezenchukskaya-98), noted for their high yield and good baking qualities.

In the RSFSR in recent years much work has been done with hard and durum wheat in Kuban. The farmers' success in this respect is even a little unusual: Kazakhstan, the Volga Region and Altayskiy Kray, traditional suppliers of hard grain, use spring wheats, while the Kuban is primarily a winter wheat area. It was believed that winter wheat only occasionally yielded hard grain in exceptional conditions. In the present 5-year plan the farmers of the Kuban have pledged 12 million tons of hard and durum wheat to the state. More than 2.7 million tons of grain crops have already reached the collecting points here this year. More than 2 million tons of this is hard and durum wheat.

Large areas totaling 400,000 hectares were occupied by valuable wheats in the 4th year of the 5-year plan in Odesskaya Oblast. Odessa farmers have pledged 535,000 tons of hard and durum strains of grain crops.

FARMS ACCELERATING HARVEST WORK, SOME DELAYS CITED

LD111936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] At the microphone is RSFSR merited agronomist, Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy:

[Begin recording] All union republics have started harvest work. The first 10 days of the last summer month have passed but grain crops have been cut on less than a third of the area of the country. Many farms are accelerating work rates and machine operators are making use of every hour of fine weather in an attempt to harvest as fast as possible and avoid loss and ruin. At many farms, motorized teams are equipped with implements for reaping stunted, damp and flattened grain crops. Long intervals between cutting and threshing are avoided and drying of windrows is carried out in the hours of fine weather. Harvest teams are working two shifts as a rule--up to 18-20 hours daily. Drying and graincleaning centers and transport vehicles transporting grain are working around the clock. This avoids accumulation of grain on the threshing floor, allows good-quality seeds to be prepared in good time, enables pledges for state grain sales to be fulfilled and fodder supplies to be established. Following the example of the Don automobile drivers, the team contacting method of grain delivery is being used. Large cargo convoys working to a tight schedule have been set up for grain deliveries.

Unfortunately, in a number of places, and particularly the Mordovian ASSR, Tambovskaya and Tulskaya oblasts, harvest work is not being organized satisfactorily. Cutting is proceeding slowly, a number of farms are allowing an interval between cutting and threshing which ruins the grain inside the windows.

Grain harvesting is starting in the eastern areas, where the grain fields occupy over 50 million hectares. A good harvest is expected here. Ripening of grain crops, however, is somewhat delayed compared with the usual rates. Many farms are thus preparing to carry out harvest work at accelerated rates and without losses.

However, a number of rayons in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Turgayskaya, Uralskaya, Kurganskaya and other oblasts have not yet completed overhauling harvest machinery, and drying and graincleaning installations have not been prepared nor roads repaired. [End recording]

RSFSR AGRONOMIST DISCUSSES FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD131936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Talk by merited RSFSR agronomist Petr Zabaznyy on fodder procurement]

[Text] Struggle for fodder the same as for grain crops is the slogan under which many farms are conducting fodder procurement for livestock farming. In many regions, as a result of drought, a fairly difficult situation has arisen for fodder procurement. For this reason, many farms are striving to use all possibilities to provide livestock farming with fodder. In the Kuban and Ukraine, where areas of natural fodder land are small, all straw and chaff is being gathered, and young reeds are being gathered to make briquettes; sunflower calthides [Korzinka], corn stems, beet tops and other crop cultivation waste will be used for fodder.

Fodder procurement is progressing well in Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Bryanskaya, Saratovskaya, Omskaya, Kemerovskaya, and other oblasts of the RSFSR. Fodder procurement is not satisfactory on many farms of the oblasts and autonomous republics of the Povolzhye. Many farms are procuring fodder in ravines, riverbed lands, forest clearings and on rights of way. In the southern oblasts of the country, secondary cutting on fields and meadows is a big reserve, and these are also making the greatest possible number of couts of sown grasses on irrigated land. In Uzbekistan, it is planned to make seven or eight cuts, and four or five in lower Volga and northern Kazakhstan. To this end, fertilizer is applied after every cut, and the fields are irrigated.

Progressive technology for fodder procurement, laying in haylage, preparation of vitamin meal, briquettes and granules and the preparation of hay--using forced ventilation and chemical conservation--are in use.

In ensilagement of green chop of high humidity--more than 75 percent--it is being (?predried) [Proizvoditsya podvyalivaniye], or fine pulverized straw and chaff is being added. Special attention is being given to preparation of high-quality fodder. On many farms, special laboratories to analyze the quality of fodder have been set up, and inspection groups are at work checking the progress of cutting and the technology of fodder production.

GOOD GRAIN YIELDS IN VOSTOCHNO-KAZAKHSTANSKAYA OBLAST

AU131407 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 11 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast machine operators have gathered grain crops on an area of 50,000 hectares. More than 1,370 grain combines have been operating in the oblast. "The average per-hectare grain yields are nearly 3 quintals higher than last year. Per-hectare grain yields in Glubokovskiy Rayon average 26 quintals and in Bolshenarymskiy 18 quintals."

KAZAKHSTAN'S KUNAYEV TOURS STOCKRAISING AREAS

ID130809 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "The Stockraisers of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast"]

[Text] Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and Comrade B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, visited a number of stockraising rayons in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast on 26 July. In Iliyskiy, Enbekshikazakhskiy and Chilikskiy rayons they inspected pastures and familiarized themselves with the state of affairs in stockraising.

In talks with party, soviet and Komsomol workers, farm leaders, specialists and workers in the sphere of servicing the stockraising workers, the need was indicated for a further intensification of concrete work in the practical fulfillment of tasks set in the sphere of stockraising by the 25th CPSU Congress, the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Develop Sheepraising in the Kazakhskaya SSR." It was stressed a direct guide to action is provided for all the republic's stockraising workers, including in the capital oblast, by the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the steady development of all sectors of stockraising, primarily sheepraising, in which an upsurge must be fought for with the greatest persistency, just as people once set about opening up the Virgin Lands.

V.P. Belyakov and Kh. Bizhanov, first secretaries of the Enbekshikazakhskiy and Chilikskiy party raykoms, reported on measures being adopted to further develop stockraising in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. In the high mountain pastures of the Assy area, where in summer they keep more than 1 million sheep from a number of farms in Iliyskiy, Enbekshikazakhskiy and Chilikskiy rayons, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast meetings were held with leading shepherds B. Aliaskarov, A. Toktasynov, K. Kasymbekov, N. Barmanbekov and many others.

In the course of his talks with stockraising workers and party and soviet workers Comrade D.A. Kunayev drew special attention to the need for the rational exploitation of natural fodder lands, the introduction of leading experience and the improvement of cultural, consumer, trade and medical services to stockraising workers, particularly in transhumane sectors. It is necessary to reveal and put into operation all reserves which exist for creating a reliable fodder base and to eradicate instances of extravagance and thriftlessness. It is an important tasks for farm leaders and party and soviet organs to insure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of socialist pledges adopted for the production and sale to the state of all types of stockraising products.

Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov were accompanied on their trip by K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom, and I.I. Dorokhov, chairman of Alma-Atinskiy Oblikpolkom.

COSMONAUTS PREPARE FOR RETURN TO EARTH

Medical Check Up

LD131650 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The two Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, who are completing their flight in the Salyut space lab, are prepared to face the earth's gravity. This has been shown by the final medical check up before their return to earth. The two men have now been in orbit for 169 days. The doctors say the record space mission has not brought any surprises due to weightlessness. The cosmonauts' blood pressure and heart beat are normal.

Valeriy Ryumin has become the first man not to lose any weight in space. As for Vladimir Lyakov, (?he) has lost 4 kilograms of excess weight. The cosmonauts are now doing intensive physical exercises to train their muscles for the conditions on earth.

Check of Systems

LD131704 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 13, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The orbital flight of the cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin is continuing.

August 13 has been mostly devoted to checking the functioning of the systems and units of the Salyut-6 system and also to work with technical documentation.

Within the framework of the extensive program of study materials in space conditions, the crew are performing on the Splav and Crystal units two experiments with a view to receive in conditions of weightlessness semiconductor materials gallium arsenide and inkium antimonide.

August 12 was another day of a medical check-up aboard the complex. The veloergometer and the recording equipment Polinom-2M, reograf and Beta were used to study the influence of dosed physical load on the cosmonaut's blood circulation. Bioelectrical activity of the heart and respiration rate were also explored.

According to the results of the medical examination, the health of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin is good. The commander's pulse is 60 and the flight engineer's 61 beats per minute. Arterial pressure is respectively 130 by 60 and 135 by 60 millimetres of the mercury colum.

The systems of the Salyut-6 station and the Soyuz-34 space ship are functioning normally.

SOVIET ENGINEER COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR POWER SAFEGUARDS

LD131439 [Editorial Report LD] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 22 July 1979 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Plans and Achievements" and the heading "Nuclear Power Today and Tomorrow" a 700-word APN-attributed Lyubov Sobolevskaya interview with Leonid Voronin, chief engineer of the USSR Power and Electrification Ministry All-Union Nuclear Power Association, pegged to the 5th anniversary of the commissioning of the first Soviet nuclear power station.

Voronin briefly describes Soviet nuclear power engineering since then and the program for its further development. In reply to a question about insuring the safety of nuclear power stations Voronin states that "a system of state supervision over security at all stages--from planning to operation--has been created."

SPECIALISTS RETURN FROM WEIGHTLESSNESS EXPERIMENTS IN U.S.

LD132248 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 13, TASS--Soviet specialists have returned from the United States where they participated in a Soviet-American experiment in modelling weightlessness effects.

The first stage of the experiment was successfully carried out in Moscow at the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems.

Explorations in the USSR and the United States are held by identical methods. The parties to the experiment--volunteermen--live for five weeks in particular conditions under medical observation. For seven days the volunteers are in a particular regime, with limited possibility to move.

The work is under way within the framework of the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and NASA on cooperation in exploration of outer space in peaceful purposes. This work will promote the search for means of preventing undesirable effects of weightlessness.